REPORT ON POPULAR EDUCATION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR THE YEAR

1878-79,

BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION.	SUBJECT.	PARA.
	REVIEW OF THE REPORT BY GOVERNMENT.	
	Remarks	1
	General statistics	2
	The Entrance Examination	3
	The Oriental College	4
	English Education	5
	Female Education	6
	School of Industry and Art	7.
	European Schools	8
	INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.	
	Progress of education checked by prevalence of sickness and scarcity	1
	Prospects of 1880-81	2
	Diminution of scholars and increase of fees	3
	Gradual increase of amount of fees collected	4
	English education preferred to vernacular education, by the people	5
	System of levying fees in the Ludhiana District introduced tentatively in other Districts	6
	Cost of educating agriculturists paid from local funds	7
	Causes for the comparatively small number of boys who continue their studies in Upper Schools	8
	Similar causes affect University education	9
	Practice of giving Scholarships in Colleges vindicated	10
	Employment of students in the Public Service	11
	Vesting the Punjab University College with the powers of a University	12
	Punjab University College.—Its origin	13
	Ditto —Its income	14
	Ditto —Its governing body	15
	Ditto —Its functions	16
	Control exercised on education by the Calcutta University by means of its examination	17
	Course of instruction determined by the subjects fixed for examination by the Calcutta University	18
	Examinations of the Punjab University College	19
	Inconvenience arising from the double system of University examinations	20
	Examination Committee appointed by Government	21
	Colleges and Schools in which English is taught not affected by the principle of making vernacular the medium of education ...	22
	Acquaintance with Persian and competent knowledge of vernacular ensured by Middle School system	23
	Summary	24
	Difference between the Punjab University College and Calcutta University examinations	25
	Government Schools how effected by the Punjab University College	26
	First Arts and Entrance examinations of the Calcutta University compared with equivalent examinations of the Punjab University College	27
	Examinations for vernacular students	28
	Examinations in Oriental Classics, Law, Medicine and Engineering	29
	Oriental School and College and Law class...	30

SECTION.	SUBJECT.	PARA.
	Qualifications of youths admitted to the Oriental College ...	31
	Popularity of the Oriental College	32
	Instruction in Mathematics, History and Geography, through the medium of the vernacular, unsuccessful	33
	Desirability of recruiting the Oriental College from the best vernacular students in the Province...	34
	Sanskrit Department of the Oriental College	35
	Efforts to introduce technical teaching in office work	36
	Utility of the Law and Engineering Classes	37
	Admission of boys from beyond the Frontier into the Oriental College	38
	Employment of Fellows as teachers in the Oriental College ...	39
	Standard of English taught in Government Schools and the prospect of improvement	40
	Indifferent hand-writing of school boys, and measures for its improvement	41
	Photozincography	42
	Process by which unlimited number of copies may be produced by lithography	43
	Lithography more economical than photozincography	44
	GENERAL STATISTICS.	
	Statistics of Government and Aided institutions	45
	Financial statistics	46
	Colleges	47
	Government Schools, Upper and Middle	48
	Aided Schools, Upper and Middle	49
	Government Schools, Lower Class	50
	Arrangement of classes	51
	Results of examinations	51 *a*
I	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	
	Distribution of Circles of inspection...	52
	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors...	53
	Inspection work done in the Umballa Circle	54
	Notice of subordinate inspecting staff, Umballa Circle	55
	Work of Tahsíldárs, Umballa Circle	56
	Local Committees of Public Instruction, Umballa Circle... ...	56 *a*
	Inspection work done in the Lahore Circle...	57
	Notice of subordinate inspecting staff, Lahore Circle	58
	Work of Tahsíldárs, Lahore Circle	59
	Local Committees of Public Instruction, Lahore Circle	60
	Inspection work done in the Rawalpindi Circle	61
	Notice of subordinate inspecting staff, Rawalpindi Circle... ...	62
	Work of Tahsíldárs, Rawalpindi Circle	63
	Local Committees of Public Instruction, Rawalpindi Circle ...	64
	Inspection work done in the Mooltan Circle	65
	Notice of subordinate inspecting staff, Mooltan Circle	66
	Work of Tahsíldárs, Mooltan Circle	67
	Local Committees of Public Instruction, Mooltan Circle	68
II & III	UNIVERSITIES AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.	
	University examinations	69
	Results of the Calcutta University examinations	70
	Results of Punjab University College examination	71
	Books published by the Punjab University College	72
	Notice of the income and expenditure of the Punjab University College	73

SECTION.	SUBJECT.	PARA.
	Oriental College	74
	Results of examinations of students of the Oriental College ...	75
	Government College, Lahore. Changes in staff	76
	Statistics of the College	77
	Results of examinations of College students	78
	Practical instruction amongst students	79
	Engineering classes in connexion with District Schools	80
	Science teaching in the College	81
	Amalgamation of the Government and Oriental College suggested	82
	Boarding house in connexion with the College	83
	Inconvenience experienced by the double system of examination	84
	Scholarships awarded to College students	85
IV	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.	
	Statistics of Government Schools	86
	Government Schools of the higher class	87
	Results of Entrance examinations	88
	Upper Department Delhi District School	89
	Ditto Lahore „	90
	Ditto Amritsar „	91
	Ditto Hoshiarpur „	92
	Ditto Gujrat „	93
	Ditto Jhang „	94
	Ditto Gurdaspur „	95
	Ditto Mooltan „	96
	Ditto Ludhiana High Vernacular School	97
	Statistics of District Schools, Middle class...	98
	Result of the Middle School examination	99
	Middle Department, Delhi District School...	100
	Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi	101
	District Schools of the Middle class, Umballa Circle	102
	Middle Department, High Vernacular School, Ludhiana... ...	103
	Buildings of District Schools, Umballa Circle	104
	Boarding houses, Umballa Circle	105
	Middle Department, Lahore District School	106
	Middle Department, Amritsar District School	107
	Remaining Middle District Schools, Lahore Circle	108
	District Schools of the Middle class, Rawalpindi Circle	109
	District Schools of the Middle class, Mooltan Circle	110
	Statistics of Middle Schools under Deputy Commissioners ...	111
	Results of Middle School examination in Government Schools under Deputy Commissioners	112
	Government Schools under Deputy Commissioners, Umballa Circle	113
	Ditto ditto ditto Lahore Circle	114
	Ditto ditto ditto Rawalpindi Circle	115
	Ditto ditto ditto Mooltan Circle	116
	Statistics of Government Primary Schools...	117
	Government Primary Schools, Umballa Circle	118
	Ditto ditto Lahore Circle	119
	Ditto ditto Rawalpindi Circle	120
	Ditto ditto Mooltan Circle	121
	Statistics of Government Female Schools	122
	Government Female Schools, Umballa Circle	123
	Ditto ditto Lahore Circle	124
	Ditto ditto Rawalpindi Circle	125
	Ditto ditto Mooltan Circle	126

Section.	Subject.	Para.
V	AIDED INSTITUTIONS.	
	Statistics of Aided institutions	127
	Expenditure in Aided institutions	128
	Statistics of Aided institutions for Europeans	129
	Aided institutions for Europeans, Umballa Circle	130
	Do. do. do. Lahore Circle	131
	Do. do. do. Ráwalpindi Circle	132
	Do. do. do. Mooltan Circle	133
	Statistics of Aided Schools of the higher class for Natives ...	134
	University examination results	135
	Results of examinations	136
	Aided schools of the higher class for Natives, Umballa Circle ...	137
	Do. do. do. Lahore Circle ...	138
	Do. do. do. Ráwalpindi Circle	139
	Statistics of Aided Schools of the Middle class for Natives ...	140
	Aided Middle class Schools for Natives, Umballa Circle	141
	Do. do. do. Lahore Circle	142
	Do. do. do. Ráwalpindi Circle ...	143
	Do. do. do. Mooltan Circle	144
	Statistics of Aided lower class Schools for Natives	145
	Statistics of Indigenous Schools	146
	Indigenous Schools, Ráwalpindi Circle	147
	Boys learning English in Indigenous Schools	148
	Hindú School, Lahore	149
	Boys learning Persian in Indigenous Schools	150
	Statistics of Aided Female Schools for Natives	151
	Aided Female Schools for Natives, Umballa Circle	152
	Do. do. do. Lahore Circle	153
	Do. do. do. Ráwalpindi Circle	154
	Do. do. do. Mooltan Circle	155
VI	INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.	
	GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.	
	Statistics of Government Normal Schools	156
	Delhi Normal School	157
	Lahore Normal School	158
	Ráwalpindi Normal School	159
	AIDED NORMAL SCHOOLS.	
	Statistics of Aided Normal Schools	160
	Amritsar Aided Normal School for males	161
	European Training School, Delhi	162
	Aided Female Normal School, Delhi	163
	Aided Female Normal Schools Lahore Circle	164
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	
	Mayo School of Industrial Art	165
	Industrial School, Kasur	166
VII	SCHOLARSHIPS.	
	Scholarships tenable in Government College	167
	Scholarships tenable in District Schools	168
	Expenditure on Scholarships	169
	Scholarships awarded by the Punjab University College... ..	170
	Scholarships awarded by District Committees and Municipalities	171

Section.	Subject.	Para.
	Scholarships tenable in the Anglo-Arabic Schools, Delhi ...	172
	Scholarships tenable in the Mayo Industrial School	173
	Scholarships tenable in Normal Schools	174
VIII	EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS.	
	Employment of matriculated students	175
	Appointments obtained by unmatriculated students of District Schools	176
	Appointments obtained by students of Vernacular Schools ...	177
IX	THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIAN EDUCATION.	
	Number of students learning the English language	178
	English at what stage taught in Government Schools	179
	Number of boys learning English in District Schools	180
X	BOOK DEPOT.	
	Assets and liabilities of the Book Depôt	181
	Secretariat and official books	182
	Statement showing the financial operations of the Depôt in 1878-79	183
	Books brought on stock and sold during the year...	184
	New books published during the year	185
	Reprints issued during the year	186
	Receipt of the Press	187
	Work done by translators during the year	188
	The books in course of preparation or actually in the Press at the close of year	189
	CONCLUSION.	
		Page.
	Services of the Officers of the Department and the interest the District Officers have shown in the cause of education, commended,	84
	List of Civil Officers and Native Gentlemen who have exerted themselves in the cause of education	84 to 88
	STATEMENTS.	
	IMPERIAL.	
	Form BI.—Results of the Examinations of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College for the year 1878-79 ...	iii
	Form BII.—Return of Colleges, Schools and the Scholars attending them for 1878-79	iv & v
	Form BIII.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for 1878-79	vi
	Form BIV.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges, aided and inspected by Government, in the several Districts under the Government of the Punjab and in the States subject to administrative supervision for the year 1878-79	vii
	LOCAL.	
	General Comparative Statement of Statistics for year 1877-78 and 1878-79	..ii & ix
	Statements of Government Colleges in the Punjab for the year 1878-79	x & xi

SECTION.	SUBJECT.	PARA.
	Statement of Government Schools of the Higher class for the year 1878-79	xii & xiii
	Statement of Government Schools of the Middle class for the year 1878-79	xiv & xxiii
	Statement of Government Schools of the Lower class for the year 1878-79	xxiv & xxv
	Statement of Government Female Schools in the Punjab for the year 1878-79	xxvi & xxvii
	Statement of Government Normal Schools in the Punjab for the year 1878-79	xxviii & xxix
	Statement showing the statistics of the School of Art for the year 1878-79	xxx & xxxi
	Statement of Grant-in-aid European and East Indian Schools in the Punjab for the year 1878-79	xxxii & xxxiii
	Statement of the Endowment and Building Funds of the Schools for European and Eurasian children to which Grants-in-aid are given by Government under Lord Canning's Minute of October 1860 for the year 1878-79	xxxiv & xxxv
	Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the Higher class for the year 1878-79	xxxvi & xxxvii
	Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the Middle class for the year 1878-79	xxxviii & xxxix
	Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the Lower class for the year 1878-79	xl & xli
	Statement of Grant-in-aid Female Schools of the Lower class for the year 1878-79	xlii & xliii
	Statement of Grant-in-aid Normal Schools for the year 1878-79	xliv & xlv
	Statement of Indigenous Schools for the year 1878-79	xlvi & xlvii
	Statement of increase and decrease of Grants-in-aid	xlviii
	Statement showing the number of pupils in each class of District Schools in the Punjab in the beginning and at the close of the year 1878-79	xlix
	Statement showing the number of pupils in each class of Middle Vernacular Schools in the Punjab at the beginning and at the close of the year 1878-79	l
	Statement showing the number of pupils studying in each class of Government Primary Schools of each District in the Punjab at the beginning and at the close of the year 1878-79	li
	Results of the Calcutta University Examinations for all Educational Institutions in the Punjab 1878	lii & liii
	Statement showing the number of students of District Schools in the Punjab who have obtained employment during 1878-79	liv
	Statement showing the number of students of Vernacular Schools in the Punjab who have obtained employment during 1878-79,	lv
	Return of students who have passed the Normal School Examination held in June 1878 and gained certificates of qualification	lvi
	Return of Private Endowments, Donations and Subscriptions, from which aid was received by the Department during 1878-79	lvii
	Distribution of Expenditure on education under the three main heads—"Direction," "Inspection," and "Instruction," for 1878-79	lviii
	Government Colleges, 1878-79, attendance and expenditure	Do.
	Results of the Normal School Examination held in June 1878	Do.
	Comparative Statement of Schools and scholars in each circle, 1877-78 and 1878-79	Do.
	Statement showing the Government Scholarships awarded to the College students during 1878-79	Do.

roceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department, No. 4399, dated Lahore 8th December 1879.

READ—

The Annual Report on Popular Education in the Punjab, for the Year 1878-79, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction with his No. 1348, of 29th August 1879.

REMARKS.—The Report has been received by the 1st of September, as was ordered in last year's review, but there is no reason why it should not be submitted at a still earlier date in the future. A table of contents has been added as desired, but there is still room for further curtailment of the body of the Report. It is unnecessary to detail the same facts every year in precisely the same language. The figures of the Report do not in all cases seem to agree with those of the returns. Statement No. 2, for instance, shows, that the number of scholars in Government and Aided Institutions was 107,298, while in Section 1 of the Report it is stated to be 105,569. This is the figure also in Return No. 4; but the date given there is 31st March 1878, whereas in the other cases it is 1st March 1879.

The Report for 1877-78 was reviewed so lately that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the important points of this year's Report very briefly.

General statistics.—The prevailing sickness and scarcity of the year seriously affected the number of scholars, which fell from 113,208 to 105,569, accepting the figures of the Report. The number of schools also fell off by 20. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the fees collected rose from Rs. 72,543 to Rs. 74,351, and that 1,041 candidates for the Middle School Examination were successful, as compared with 679 in the previous year. It was to be expected from the diminished number of pupils that there should be a falling off in numbers passing the Lower School Examination, but the numbers successful in the tests of the higher courses were just the same as in 1877-78.

The assignment of educational funds amounted to Rs. 11,02,286—from the Provincial Revenue Rs. 714,970, and from District and Municipal Funds Rs. 3,87,316: a saving of Rs. 66,195 was effected on the whole income.

The Entrance Examination.—The Committee which was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to report on the comparative difficulty of the Entrance Examination papers of the Punjab University College and the Calcutta University submitted its report at the very end of the year. The conclusion of the Committee, that the Punjab test was, with some modifications and improvements, since carried out, sufficiently difficult, was accepted by His Honor; but as the Government of India was addressed only in June on the Punjab University Bill, any reference to this or to the abolition of the dual system of entrance and other scholarships may be more properly and conveniently postponed to the review of 1879-80.

The Oriental College.—There is one point, however, which cannot be passed by with a brief notice merely.

With the remarks recorded by the Director on the subject of the Oriental School or College maintained by the Senate of the Punjab University College, the Lieutenant-Governor is not altogether able to agree. It is stated that the expectation originally entertained was that the Oriental College would be largely attended by Maulvis and Pandits, men already versed in Sanskrit or Arabic, who would return, after receiving a scientific training, to their hereditary occupation as teachers, but that this expectation has not been realized, that the College had been chiefly recruited by youths generally ignorant at the time of their admission of history and geography, and possessing but slight acquaintance with

Arabic, Sanskrit and Hindi. Scarcely any of these on the Persian and Arabic side belonged to the class of hereditary Maulvis and teachers, while doubt is expressed whether those on the Hindi and Sanskrit side were sons of Pandits, and if so, whether they had received anything which could be called an education in those languages. The statistics of the Oriental College do not confirm these statements. In the Bhai Class, consisting of 17 boys, 9 are the sons of Granthis, Mahants, or practising Pandits. In the Hakim Class, consisting of 12, no less than 9 are the sons of Native physicians, 2 others being sons of Munshis. In the Baid Class, also consisting of 12, all are Brahmins and sons of professional Pandits. The Muhammadan classes are necessarily more mixed than those of the Hindus, but the fathers of most of the boys belong to the respectable professional class, while the degrees and certificates which have been obtained by the scholars bear a very fair proportion to the number of students in the College.

The Arts and remaining Oriental classes are especially popular and useful. In the examinations of 1877-78, 35 Vernacular students went up for the Entrance Examination, of whom 21 passed; 20 went up for the Maulvi Examination, of whom 7 passed; 32 for the Munshi Examination, of whom 19 passed: altogether 158 Vernacular students went up for the different examinations of the Oriental College, of whom 85 passed. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider that these results are at all unsatisfactory, while the results of the first and final examinations in Law and the first examination in Engineering will probably add to the number of successful candidates of this College. There has been an inevitable falling off from the large number who passed the Entrance Examination in 1878, as the result of their teaching will only be known in 1880; and there has been some falling off in the Lower Oriental Examinations, owing to few outsiders having been attracted to the Oriental College, in consequence of the cessation of the Máler Kotla and other scholarships. This deficiency will in future be supplied. Altogether, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but consider that the results as compared with those of 1875-76, and 1876-77, when there were 34 and 38 successful students in the various examinations, are encouraging, and there is good reason to believe that there will be a large increase in the numbers going up for the Higher Arts and Oriental Examinations next year, there being now 42 men in the Proficiency and 9 men in the High Proficiency classes as well as proportionally large numbers in the Oriental Classes.

English Education.—The shortcomings in the elementary education in English which were pointed out in last year's review have been commented on by the Director. The difficulties brought forward are no doubt real ones, but much may be expected from the establishment of a Central Training School at Lahore. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that the faults noted will continue to meet with the careful attention of the Director and his subordinate officers.

Female Education.—The number of Aided Schools rose, but the scholars fell off in them as well as in the Government Female Schools, which numbered only 105 as against 122 last year. One-fourth of the former class of schools are under Missionary management, while 42 are under Babu Khem Singh in the Rawalpindi and Jhelum Districts. The Female Normal Schools continue to be indifferently spoken of.

School of Industry and Art.—The School of Industry and Art showed 11 more pupils than in the previous year and has made fair progress. The Industrial School at Kasur continues to flourish. The Punjab Government has decided that all carpet designs in jails shall be first approved of by the Principal of the School of Art, and 61 designs were reported on during the year.

European Schools.—The subject of education of European and Eurasian children has continued to occupy the attention of the Supreme and Local Governments, and it is hoped that a definite scheme of operations will be devised shortly. The subject will receive fuller notice in next year's review.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report, as usual.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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REPORT

ON

POPULAR EDUCATION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. DURING the year under report, the progress of education has been checked by the prevalence of great sickness and scarcity throughout the province, combined in some districts with other disturbing causes. In some places the epidemic fever was so severe, that schools were closed for weeks together, and in others the average attendance in large schools was reduced to three or four. Many boys died, and others were compelled by the death of near relatives to leave school. Many went home sick, and reappeared after the lapse of several months in a state hardly fit to prosecute their studies. In consequence of the failure of funds in some places, there has been a slight decrease in the number of schools, which are less by 20 than at the beginning of the year. The number of pupils borne on the rolls of Government and aided institutions has fallen from 1,13,208 to 1,05,569, being a decrease of 7,639. The fees collected in Government and aided institutions for natives, however, amounted to Rs. 74,417, being an increase of Rs. 7,637.

Progress of education checked by prevalence of sickness and scarcity.

2. Considering the unfavourable conditions that have prevailed, a large falling off in numbers was inevitable. Should the present year prove healthy, there is every reason to hope that at its close the attendance will be as good as before, unless indeed District Committees should find it necessary to reduce their expenditure, and to close schools in consequence of the curtailment that has been made in the assignments allotted to them.

Prospects of 1880-81.

3. As all districts suffered more or less, and work in some was, for a considerable time, almost totally suspended, I fully expected that there would be a serious diminution, not only in the number of boys on the rolls, but also in the school fees, and in the number of boys, who were successful in the various departmental examinations. It is, therefore highly satisfactory to find, that the school fees have actually increased in a much larger

Diminution of scholars and increase of fees.

proportion than the number of boys on the rolls has diminished, and that, although there has been a falling off in the number of successful candidates for the Lower school examination, by which the work of little boys is tested, the number of boys, who passed the Primary school examination, is slightly higher than in the previous year, whilst the results of the Middle school examination shew very great improvement, 1,041 having been successful against 679 in 1877-78.

Gradual increase of amount of fees collected.

4. For many years past the fees raised in district schools and their branches, which are under the the direct management of the department, have gradually risen, and I pointed out in my last report, that the amount annually collected had increased in the space of ten years by about 350 per cent. There is now a graduated scale of fees, varying according to the standard of the classes and the means of the boys' parents. The rules on the subject are relaxed in a few cases, but are now rigidly enforced in most schools, and will be enforced gradually in all. Notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness and scarcity, the fees levied last year in the District schools throughout the Province, would have almost sufficed, and in some cases more than sufficed, to defray the entire cost of a Vernacular Middle school education, combined with instruction in Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian. Considering the circumstances of the people, the existing rates are perhaps sufficiently high for the present. It is true that the fees now levied cover but a small part of the cost of English education. It should be remembered, however, that the expenditure on schools, where English is effectively taught, is under existing circumstances necessarily very high. If the people were willing to pay as highly for a purely Oriental education, as they now do for English education, and Oriental schools were substituted for English, the Government schools in all large towns would become in the course of a few years entirely self supporting. Whilst the people are willing from year to year to pay more, in order to obtain an English education for their children, the cost of supplying such an education tends constantly to diminish, and there seems to be no valid reason, why it should not in course of time be imparted at as a low a rate as Vernacular Middle school education. When that times arrives, English education to the Middle school standard will shew a surplus of income over expenditure.

English education preferred to vernacular education, by the people.

5. What the people in almost all towns and in some rural districts really desire is English education, and for this they will pay far more than for any other kind of education whatever. English education is, however, so costly, that the expenditure in Government schools at present falls chiefly on the State, a condition of things that time alone can change.

For Vernacular education, the people generally will pay nothing, where English education can be obtained in a secular school. Where, however, this cannot be had, they are now willing in some places to pay fees, at what seems

to me to be a very fair rate. The Inspector of the Umballa circle reports that in the Ludhiána district rather more than half the boys are agriculturists, who are exempted from paying fees; whilst the remainder pay, on an average, nearly Rs. 2 each per annum. Now the average cost of educating each boy in the Primary and Middle Vernacular schools of the district is about Rs. 5-8-0. Hence it will be seen, that every non-agriculturist in the district pays considerably more than one-third of the cost of his education. There is, I believe, no European country in which the boys, attending National schools, pay so large a portion of the cost of their education; whilst in America the Primary schools are free.

System of levying fees in the Ludhiána district introduced tentatively in other districts.

6. The rates of fees levied from non-agriculturists in the Ludhiána district have been tentatively introduced into several districts of the Lahore circle, with every prospect of good results; and the Inspector of the Umballa circle also, is endeavouring to extend the system, which will gradually no doubt spread throughout the Province. There has been some difficulty in determining who should be reckoned as non-agriculturists. Many *banyas*, either as mortgagees or purchasers, possess land, and have been in the habit on this ground of claiming exemption from fees, though their principal income is derived from the shop. Such persons under the new system are required to pay.

Cost of educating agriculturists paid from Local funds.

7. The entire cost of the education of genuine agriculturists is paid from the Local or District funds. These funds are considered by Government to be as much a portion of the Provincial taxation as any other branch of the Government revenue, and from this point of view, the entire cost of the education of agriculturists is borne by Government. It must be remembered, at the same time, that the agriculturists themselves consider that they pay for the education received. Though the cost of educating agriculturists is defrayed from District funds, it was paid, until within the last few years, from the Educational cess, which has now been merged in these funds; and the Educational cess was raised for the express purpose of maintaining schools for the agricultural population, and was at first, in theory at least, a voluntary contribution.

Causes for the comparatively small number of boys who continue their studies in Upper schools.

8. Notwithstanding the strong desire for English education, to which I have adverted, the number of students who continue their studies in High or Upper schools, after passing the Middle school examination, is still comparatively small. For this, two reasons may be assigned. In the first place, education up to the Middle school standard is sufficient to meet the wants of a considerable number of persons. Many men, especially in towns like Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar, find an English education useful to them in business; and the Middle school

standard is sufficiently high for such persons. Many appointments, again, are open to youths who have obtained this amount of knowledge; and no less than 192 unmatriculated students obtained employment, during the year under report, on salaries averaging nearly Rs. 17 per mensem. In the second place, the number of Upper schools is limited, and the expense of paying the tuition and boarding-house fees, the price of books, and the cost of living for a boy attending an Upper school away from home, is very considerable. As we gradually augment the number of Upper schools, a measure which the higher attainments of men now entering the department will enable us to carry out at a small cost, there will be a great increase in the number of students, who read to the Entrance standard. We find, again, that the practice of sending boys to school at an early age is now rapidly increasing. When this practice becomes general, the majority of boys will pass the Middle school examination at fourteen years of age, and most of these will, no doubt, read on to the Entrance standard.

Similar causes affect University education.

9. Considerations of a somewhat similar character apply to University education. At the close of the year under report, the Lahore college contained 88 students only, which is considerably less than the number on the rolls before the abolition of the Delhi college, and the accession of students from that institution. This may be due to the exceptionally unfavourable circumstances of the year, which do not appear, however, to have affected the attendance in higher school classes. However this may be, the number of students who are willing to attend college without receiving scholarships, is still very small.

Practice of giving scholarships in colleges vindicated.

10. Objection is often taken to the practice of maintaining a college, in which the great majority of the students, so far from contributing anything to the cost of their education, are highly paid to induce them to study. At first sight this objection appears to be perfectly well founded, but there are several considerations that must not be lost sight of. In the first place, it will be desirable to consider why it is not to be expected that students will attend college, unless they receive scholarships; and in the second, what reasons there are for imparting University education at all, when it can be given only in this artificial manner.

Every one is aware that it is the custom in this country to marry at a very early age, and hence it happens, that college students are generally married men with young families. It is easy to understand that, under these circumstances many considerations will induce them to begin as soon as possible to earn their own livelihood, rather than continue to be a heavy burden on their relatives.

It will again be readily admitted, in these days of competitive examinations, that even in England the main consideration that presents itself to most parents

is, how to educate their sons in such a manner as will be most likely to conduce to their advancement in life. It is but a small section, either of parents or of students, who desire knowledge for its own sake alone, without regard either to social advantages, such as are obtained by a public school and college life, or by the necessity of competing with others in the career that may be selected. This being the case, it is not surprising that Indian students, who are pressed, moreover, by family cares, and are rarely men of independent means, should be governed by similar considerations; and the reproach, so often levelled against them, that they are influenced more by material considerations than by a thirst for knowledge, seems to me to be out of place.

Now it is not by any means certain, that the prospects of the Indian student will be improved by a University education. There is, of course, no doubt that a man, who has taken his degree, is likely to obtain a better appointment, than one who has just matriculated; but it does not at all follow, that a student who enters the public service or engages in any other employment immediately after matriculation, will not find himself in a better position at the end of four years than he would have attained to, had he pursued his studies for that period and taken his degree. Men are urgently required for the public service. There is a great demand for those who have obtained a fair English education; and it is therefore only natural, that many students should seek for employment on matriculation, and that many others should accept appointments after having attended the college for a short time.

We see, then, that it is not to be expected, at the present time, that many students will attend college unless they receive scholarships, and we have now to consider, what reasons can be adduced for granting University education at all, when it can be given only in this artificial manner.

In the first place, it may be urged that these scholarships are after all very small in number, as compared with the whole population of the Province; and they may be viewed as prizes open to every youth in the Punjab, and awarded to those who shew the greatest amount of ability, or of energy and perseverance in their studies. From this point of view, scholarships should not be awarded except in cases of conspicuous excellence.

In the second place, it can hardly be denied, that it is advantageous to the native community to raise the standard of education, and to send forth some men whose information extends beyond the somewhat narrow range of an ordinary school education, and who, it may be hoped, will tend to leaven the mass of native society. It is only by encouraging the most promising youths of the Province to enter on a University career, that this object can be attained.

The strongest argument of all, however, is the necessity of obtaining a superior class of men for the public service. For qualified teachers of English, and for all the higher educational appointments, the department must rely almost entirely on the College, and if it were not recruited by College students, the schools would immediately deteriorate.

Employment of students in the Public Service.

11. It has always appeared to me, moreover, to be equally important, that the civil department should include amongst its ranks a fair number of highly educated Punjabis; but the determination recently announced by the Home Government, to employ a larger number of natives in the public service, and to diminish the number of covenanted civilians who are annually sent to India, seems to place the matter in a new light, and to necessitate a careful consideration of the whole question.

The principal function discharged by the Lahore college, is the supply of well educated men to the Government service; and it would, I think, be advantageous if this fact were formally recognized. Under the existing system, it does not follow that all the students who obtain scholarships, and are thus induced to prosecute their studies to a high standard, possess the qualifications, as regards physique, birth, and social position, that are desirable in the case of a native holding a high position in the Civil department.

It would, however, be quite possible to select annually, from amongst youths who pass the Entrance examination of the Punjab University college, a certain number of those considered suitable for the higher posts in the Civil department. These might be required to attend college for four years, at the expiration of which time suitable appointments might be awarded to them, subject of course to good conduct during their college career, and success in the examinations. Under such conditions, native gentlemen, whose sons were selected for employment, would of course desire them to complete their college career. Those, whose circumstances would not allow them to do so at their own expense, might receive suitable stipends; and these stipends, together with a portion of the cost of the college education could, if it were considered advisable, be afterwards recovered by instalments, payable when the students had entered the service of Government.

Candidates in England for the Indian Civil Service and the scientific branches of the army, are selected at a comparatively early age, and are then required to complete their education; and it certainly appears to me, that the same principle might be followed with advantage in the Punjab, as it is indeed in the case of the Medical School at Lahore, and the Engineering College at Rurki.

Vesting the Punjab University College with the powers of a University.

12. During the year 1877-78, sanction was accorded by the Secretary of State to the proposal of the Government of India, to raise the Punjab University College to the rank of a University. This sanction was however coupled with the condition, that the degrees in Arts conferred by the new University, should bear a different title from those conferred by other Universities in England and in India, and the question has consequently remained in abeyance. It seemed to be supposed, that such degrees must necessarily be less difficult, and consequently of less value than those of other Indian Universities. The correspondence seemed, moreover, to shew some misapprehension as to the real nature of the Institution ; due in part, I believe, to the somewhat inappropriate name that it bears. It is not in any sense a College, and the fact that it is so called, has not unnaturally led to confusion. Before referring to the comparative standard of the examinations, therefore, a few words regarding the origin and the functions of the Punjab University College may not be out of place.

Punjab University College. Its origin.

13. In the first instance, a proposal was put forward, originating, I believe, with Dr. LEITNER, to establish an Oriental University, which was to be unconnected in any way with the Government system of education. Gradually, however, the original scheme underwent modifications, till it finally embraced the maintenance of a Provincial University, which should take the place of the Calcutta University in its relation to education in this Province, besides performing other functions, to be presently noticed. The scheme thus modified was urged on the Supreme Government by the late Sir DONALD MCLEOD, then Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with the support of the principal officers of the Educational Department ; and after much discussion and correspondence, sanction was accorded to the establishment of the proposed Institution. The Supreme Government and the Secretary of State were, however, unwilling that it should, in the first instance, obtain the designation of a University, and the power of conferring degrees, and it was therefore determined that it should be called the Punjab University College, a name which has, as I have above indicated, given rise from time to time to no little misconception.

Its income.

14. The income of the Punjab University College is derived from endowments made by Native Chiefs, subscriptions raised for the purpose of founding scholarships in memory of various persons,—the administration of the funds being made over to the Senate,—contributions from local funds, and annual subscriptions, given chiefly, I believe, by European and native members of the Senate, together with a Government grant of Rs. 21,000 per annum.

15. The governing body is a Senate composed of European and native members, including original promoters of the movement, persons distinguished for their attainments, many of the principal officers of Government, and representatives of native Chiefs who have founded endowments; and of this Senate, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is *ex-officio* President.

Its governing body.

16. Its principal functions are: (1) to hold examinations; (2) to assist or maintain affiliated Colleges; (3) to promote the development of Oriental literature. It is held, also, to be, with the Educational officers of Government, the consulting body in all matters of instruction.

Its functions.

7. It is the first of these functions only that is discharged by the University of Calcutta. By means of its examinations, the Calcutta University controls the course of study pursued in all schools of the higher class, and all Colleges throughout the Presidency, in which English is taught. With purely Oriental examinations, the Calcutta University does not concern itself.

Control exercised on education by the Calcutta University by means of its examination.

18. When the establishment of the Punjab University College was sanctioned by the Government of India, it was made a condition, that students of Government and aided schools and colleges, should still have an opportunity of reading for the examinations of the Calcutta University; and it necessarily followed, that the course of instruction in these Institutions continued to be still determined by the subjects fixed for examination by that University.

Course of instruction determined by the subjects fixed for examination by the Calcutta University.

19. The Senate of the Punjab University College determined, however, to hold examinations similar to those of the Calcutta University, and designed eventually to take their place, in addition to various Oriental examinations, to which I shall presently revert. A certain number of Government scholarships are awarded annually by competition to students, who are successful in the examinations of the Calcutta University, and the Senate of the Punjab University College determined to award scholarships to students, who should be successful in the examinations held under its direction.

Examinations of the Punjab University College.

20. Hence it will be seen, that the relations of the Punjab University College to schools and colleges in this Province, in which English is taught, is precisely similar to that of the Calcutta University, though the *curriculum* pursued has been regulated by the latter Institution. Students have been encouraged to present themselves for one set of examinations by the hope of obtaining Government scholarships,

Inconvenience arising from the double system of University examinations.

and for the other, by the scholarships offered by the Punjab University College. The latter are more numerous, but of less value individually than the Government scholarships; and a degree of the Calcutta University is, of course, more highly prized than a diploma awarded by the Punjab University College. All the most able students, therefore, appear in the Calcutta examinations, and many of them go up for those of the Punjab University College also; whilst students who are unwilling to pay double fees, and have no hope of gaining Government scholarships, of course select the examination of the Punjab University College. The *curriculum* being regulated by the Calcutta University, the Punjab University College found it necessary to assimilate its examinations to those of Calcutta; but there have still been some points of difference; and the necessity of preparing the students for two sets of examinations, has entailed a great deal of inconvenience. This has been enhanced of late by alterations in the Calcutta examinations, and by holding the examinations of the Punjab University College at a different season of the year, a change that was made after the Imperial Assemblage, when it was expected that the powers of a University would be at once conceded. The consequence is, that the double system of examinations has now become altogether intolerable. To escape this evil, I recommended that Government scholarships should in future be awarded in accordance with the results of the examinations of the Punjab University College. To this His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has signified his approval, subject to certain conditions, as regards the standard of the examinations. The practical effect of this measure will be to break off almost entirely our connexion with the Calcutta University.

Examination Committee appointed by Government.

21. A Committee of selected officers was lately appointed by Government, with the view of determining authoritatively, whether the examinations of the Punjab University College are equal in difficulty to those of Calcutta, and suggesting any alterations that might seem advisable. In my annual report for 1876-77, I expressed an opinion that in the Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honors in Arts examinations of the Punjab University College, the standard maintained had been as high as in the corresponding First Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts examinations of the Calcutta University. This view is borne out, on the whole, by the Committee. There had been fluctuations in some subjects in certain years, and the standard in history and geography for the High Proficiency examination had been habitually far too low. In mathematics, on the other hand, it was too high.

It was feared by myself and others, that the standard of the last Honors in Arts examination would be lowered, in consequence of a change that had recently been made in the definition of the standard laid down. It was found, however, that this had been prevented by means of instructions issued by the Registrar

to the Examiners. Certain recommendations have been made by the Committee, which will render the standard of these examinations in every respect thoroughly satisfactory.

Colleges and schools in which English is taught not affected by the principle of making vernacular the medium of education.

22. It is often supposed, that in consequence of the specially Oriental character of the Punjab University College, the education imparted in schools and colleges in any way connected with it, must be radically different in kind from that which is imparted in other Provinces. This, however, is quite a mistake. There is indeed one principle on which much stress has been laid, and which finds expression in the statutes of the Punjab University College, that might exercise a considerable influence on schools and colleges, in which English is taught. It is this, that examinations shall be conducted and instruction conveyed as far as possible in and through the vernacular; though it is provided, at the same time, that both teaching and examination, which cannot with advantage be carried on in the vernacular, shall be conducted in English. In the case of students, who do not know English, all instructions must, of course, be necessarily conveyed through the vernacular; but it was originally contemplated, that in the case of students who learn English as a language, the vernacular should be made, as far as possible, the medium of general instruction. I was quite prepared myself to assist in carrying out this policy. In Government schools where English is taught, that language has always been the medium of instruction in the higher classes, and Urdu in the lower. When, however, I proposed to convey instruction through the medium of Urdu in such schools to a somewhat higher standard than before, the measure proved to be extremely unpopular, and so strong an agitation, headed by the members of the *Anjuman* and the native supporters of the Oriental movement themselves, was raised against it, that it was found necessary to abandon it. The tendency is now entirely in the other direction. There is a strong desire that instruction should be given to a greater extent through the medium of English, in all schools where that language is taught, and it will be expedient gradually, to a certain limited extent, to meet the wishes of the native community on this subject. It will be necessary to insist, that English shall not be made the medium of instruction, until it has been sufficiently mastered by the pupil to admit of efficient teaching; but as from year to year we obtain better teachers, the stage at which this is possible will be considerably lowered.

Acquaintance with Persian and competent knowledge of vernacular ensured by Middle School system.

23. The Punjab University College requiries the knowledge of a classical language, but this is required in like manner by the Calcutta University for the First Arts and Bachelor of Arts examinations. The Punjab University College, it is true, permits a student to take up two classical languages, such as Persian and Arabic, whereas for Calcutta he can take up one only. In the Punjab Government Middle Schools,

every boy learns Persian to a higher standard than is required for the Entrance examination, and hence it might be expected, that for the Calcutta examinations he would always select that language which he has already learnt, in preference to Arabic or Sanskrit. Practically, however, he has every inducement to take up Arabic and Sanskrit, as it has been the rule, in awarding scholarships, to add 20 per cent. to the aggregate number of marks in the case of every student, who takes up one of these languages. The Punjab University College, again, requires a competent knowledge of the vernacular, but this also is ensured at an earlier stage by the Middle school examination.

Summary.

24. It appears therefore, (1) that schools and colleges in which English is taught are not likely to be materially affected by the first principle, I have referred to, *i.e.*, that of making the vernacular the medium of instruction; (2) that a more extensive acquaintance with Persian than is required by the University, and a competent knowledge of the vernacular, are equally secured by our Middle school system, whether our schools are affiliated to the Calcutta University or to the Punjab University College; and (3) that when our schools and colleges were affiliated to the Calcutta University alone, the inducement to learn a second classical language was as strong as any that the Punjab University College can offer.

Difference between the Punjab University College and Calcutta University examinations.

25. There are certain other principles inculcated in the statutes, which differed from the views which seem to have prevailed at Calcutta, when these statutes were drawn up. Text books were to be less rigidly prescribed, more importance was to be attached to composition and translation, oral examination was to be introduced, and the number of obligatory subjects for examinations was to be diminished. There is obviously no reason why any particular opinion on such points as these should be held more strongly at Lahore than at Calcutta. It must indeed depend on the men, in either city, who happen to be interested in educational matters, and to have a voice in their direction at any given time. As regards the number of subjects for examination, indeed, the position is now reversed, as the candidate for the Punjab examination is encouraged to take up more subjects than are allowed in Calcutta, whilst translation and retranslation occupy a most prominent part in the Calcutta examinations.

Government schools how affected by the Punjab University College.

26. The Punjab University College has not up to the present time affected, in any way whatever, the extent to which Oriental languages are cultivated, and to which English and Urdu respectively are made the medium of instruction in Government schools, nor is there the slightest prospect that it will do so when the powers of a University are conferred on it, since every one agrees that sufficient attention is paid to Oriental languages and educa-

tion through the vernacular, where facilities exist for making English the medium of instruction, is, as I have already shewn, most unpopular. The Punjab University College will, however, have it in its power to induce men, who have finished their College career, to devote themselves to Oriental studies, and it will, moreover, regulate the education imparted in high schools and colleges in accordance with the predominant feeling of those interested in education. At the present time, for example, the Government and the Senate are both most anxious to encourage the study of physical science in schools, and the subject is very popular in the few schools, where it has been already introduced. It forms, however, no part of the Calcutta Entrance examination. Now it seems to be clearly a hardship, that in a matter of this kind, the Punjab should be dependent on Calcutta. The Calcutta Entrance and First Arts examinations, again, have been hitherto held in the month of November, which is a very bad season as regards this Province, in consequence of the frequent prevalence of virulent fever during the two preceding months. It will be, therefore, a matter of great practical convenience, though involving, so far as schools and colleges where English is taught, the introduction of no radical principle peculiar to the Punjab, when the examinations to which students are subjected are conducted entirely under the direction of the senate of the Punjab University College.

First Arts and Entrance examinations of the Calcutta University compared with equivalent examinations of the Punjab University College.

27. The opinion prevailing in some quarters, that success in the First Arts and degree examinations of the Calcutta University necessarily implies a higher degree of attainments than is insured by passing the corresponding examinations of the Punjab University College, has been shewn to be erroneous. With respect to the Entrance examination, however, the case is different; and I have frequently brought to notice that the standard, more especially as regards the papers on the English language, has been far too low. Now this examination is not only a test that must be satisfied in order to obtain admission to the Government college, but also a leaving examination for schools of the higher class, testing the acquirements of the students at a stage, which must always be, in the case of the majority, the termination of their educational career. It will be the sole test of the kind in existence, when the connexion of our schools with the Calcutta University is dissolved; and it is therefore a matter of the highest importance, that an adequate standard should be maintained. This question also, in accordance with the orders of Government, was brought under the consideration of the Examination Committee, when it was unanimously admitted that, during certain years, the English entrance standard had been suffered to fall too low, and the same was found to be the case in the papers set in history and geography. It appeared, however, that on the last occasion, the papers in English set by the Punjab University College and the Calcutta University began to approximate, though the latter still continued the more severe.

There are some other points that rendered the Punjab examination a less satisfactory test than that of Calcutta ; but the recommendations that have been made by the Committee will have the effect of placing the examination on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

Examinations for vernacular students.

28. There is a parallel set of examinations for vernacular students, the same questions being set in all subjects except English. Hitherto, however, there has been nothing to compensate for the absence of English, which absorbs, during a long series of years, so much of the time and labour of the student who takes up that language. The Committee accordingly recommended, that the vernacular candidate for the Entrance and Proficiency examinations should be required to take up either Arabic or Sanskrit, and that the standard of examination in his case should be raised to such an extent, as would make the difficulty and labour of its attainment equal to that required for the acquisition of English.

Examinations in Oriental classics, Law, Medicine and Engineering.

29. Besides the examinations corresponding with those of the Calcutta University, and the parallel examinations in the vernacular, the Punjab University College holds special examinations in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, and also in Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and to these an examination, called the Budhiman examination, has been recently added.

Oriental school and college and Law class.

30. An Oriental school and college, and Law classes in English and the vernacular are maintained by the Senate of the Punjab University College, and supply the majority of the candidates for the special examinations. They are held in the new college building erected by Government.

It was originally contemplated, that the Oriental college would be largely attended by Maulavis and Pandits, men already versed in Arabic or Sanskrit, who would return, after receiving a scientific training, to their hereditary occupation as teachers. This expectation, however, has not been realized. The great majority of Arabic and Persian scholars, who make teaching their profession, almost all indeed of any ability, whom it was found possible to influence, had already been absorbed in the Educational department, and many of them had been trained in our Normal schools. Sanskrit schools, on the other hand, are few in number, and what learned Pandits there may be, are not, it would appear, easily attracted from a distance.

Qualifications of youths admitted to the Oriental College.

31. An enquiry made about three years ago shewed that the college had been chiefly recruited by youths generally ignorant at the time of their admission of arithmetic, history and geography, but possessing some knowledge, often however of a very low order, of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit or Hindi. Some of them were very ignorant even of the vernacular. Scarcely

any of those on the Persian and Arabic side belonged to the class of hereditary Maulavis and teachers. On the Hindi and Sanskrit side, those recently admitted were boys, who may have been sons of Pandits, but who knew scarcely anything. All the students were attracted by small stipends, awarded either at entrance or after they had been in attendance for a short time.

Although there have no doubt been exceptions, since men, who have been trained in Normal Schools or other Government Institutions, and private scholars in really well versed Oriental languages, have sometimes joined the college, the students on the whole have not been of the most promising kind. They have, however, been taught Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit with success, and a considerable number have year by year passed the special examinations and gained certificates. Those who have left the college, after gaining such certificates, have not as a rule acquired much knowledge of other subjects.

Popularity of the Oriental College.

32. The Oriental college is, in one sense, highly popular, at least with native gentlemen of the old school. It is quite in accord with native sentiment, that poor students should be allowed small stipends, and encouraged to study Arabic and Sanskrit; though it is not to be supposed that this is a kind of education for which there is a popular demand, evinced by the readiness of parents to pay anything for it. This is not surprising, as it does not tend, if unaccompanied with any other kind of knowledge, to enable the student to obtain a livelihood, as is illustrated by the fact, that on one occasion no less than six applications were made to me by Maulavis and Munshis of different grades for an appointment of Rs. 10 that had recently fallen vacant. A Punjabi class has lately been added to the Institution, in which the *Granth* is taught, and this is no doubt a source of gratification to Sikh gentlemen.

Instruction in mathematics, history and geography, through the medium of the vernacular, unsuccessful.

33. Instruction in mathematics, history, and geography, conducted through the medium of the vernacular, has not been very successful; and previous to the year under report, very few students passed the Entrance examination. On the last occasion, however, 21 candidates were successful. This no doubt is so far very satisfactory, that it shews a great improvement over previous years, but it does not indicate a high standard of attainments for an Oriental college, the examination as hitherto conducted being on about a par with the Vernacular Middle school examination, in which 537 candidates were last year successful; 1 student only succeeded in passing the Proficiency examination in the vernacular. It has been sometimes the practice to encourage a student, who has passed the Proficiency examination, to read to a higher standard. Considering the total absence of text books in almost every subject, this seems to me to be of very questionable advantage, more especially as the whole time of an Assistant Professor must thus be absorbed by one man. It would be much more satisfactory to see a large class reading for the Proficiency examination, for which the text books still wanting might be soon supplied.

Desirability of recruiting the Oriental college from the best vernacular students in the Province.

34. From the fact that the standard of instruction in western knowledge is such, as has been described, it does not necessarily follow that the teaching is inefficient. If the attainments of youths who join the college is low, some time must elapse before they can pass the Entrance examination, but should those who have now passed that examination remain in the College, they will no doubt attain to the First Arts standard. It is to be desired, however, that the college should be recruited by the best vernacular students of the Province, and I hope that an arrangement may be effected for supplying it with students from Government schools, more especially with those who intend to make teaching their profession. In this case the Oriental college may do much to raise the standard of vernacular education in the Province.

Sanskrit department of the Oriental college.

35. The maintenance of the Sanskrit department may be justified by the fact already referred to, that it is satisfactory to native gentlemen who are interested in education. In some respects, however, it might be considered in its present form an anachronism, as the students, who attend it, are ignorant of Urdu, the language in which almost all the native newspapers are published, and which forms with English the great medium of communication in the Province.

Efforts to introduce technical teaching in office work.

36. Dr. LEITNER has lately been endeavouring to give the education imparted in the college a more practical form. In the Persian department the students are now instructed in office work. It is generally held by educationists, that instruction of this kind is not the proper work of a college, and that it should be acquired by actual experience, after the general education is completed. I am inclined to think, however, that the college might possibly confer a considerable benefit on the Province by its action in this direction. At present all the work of vernacular offices is conducted in the *Shikasta* character, which is far more difficult to read than the most illegible writing of a European. It is easy to conceive what would be the condition of English offices, if all the records and correspondence were entirely in running hand. In this and in other matters there is vast room for improvement, which might well be undertaken by the Oriental college, if technical instruction in office work is to be imparted.

Utility of the Law and Engineering classes.

37. Regarding the utility of the Law and Engineering classes, and the instruction in medicine imparted in conjunction with the Medical School to Baids and Hakims, there can, I should suppose, be no difference of opinion.

Admission of boys from beyond the frontier into the Oriental college.

38. An idea has been sometimes expressed, that the fame of the Oriental college may attract scholars from Central Asia; and recently some half dozen stipendiaries, who are natives of various

places beyond the Frontier, have been admitted. I have myself frequently received applications from visitors to India from Persia and other countries, who have expressed a strong desire to receive an English education, provided that scholarships could be allowed to them ; and were suitable stipends forthcoming, a large number of men might be collected in the course of a few years, who would be prepared to study any subjects that might be considered desirable. I am inclined to doubt, with regard to age and previous knowledge, whether it can be expected that all the six men above referred to, can be expected to learn much at Lahore ; but some of them may no doubt make satisfactory progress, and the experiment can do no harm. Several of them now attend the Medical School, a course which seems to me more likely to be productive of results than attendance in the Persian or Arabic department.

It is, as is well known, a common practice in Japan to send youths of good family, often the sons of high officials, to Europe or America for their education, and it would be no doubt quite feasible to arrange that young men or boys, carefully selected, should be sent from various places beyond our frontier for education in this Province. The constitution of the Senate, under whose care they might be placed, would facilitate such an arrangement.

Employment of fellows as teachers in the Oriental college.

39. Owing to the number of departments and classes into which the Oriental college is divided, in consequence of the multiplicity of subjects, and the low attainments of the students at the time of joining the institution, there is a considerable waste of power, and a large staff is required. A few years ago it was found, that competent teachers could not be provided on the salaries available, and the plan was adopted of conferring the teacherships on men elected to fellowships, and requiring them to give instruction in the Oriental college. The arrangement seems to have answered the purpose in view ; but it has left the men concerned little leisure for study or for literary work. As an example of its effect, I may refer to the case of Múl Ráj, who is the most distinguished scholar whom the Lahore Government college has produced. Múl Ráj gained a Government scholarship in the beginning of 1871, which he held till the middle of 1872, when he relinquished it in order to take a scholarship of Rs. 20, that was awarded him by the Punjab University College. This he held till the end of the year, when he gained a Government scholarship of Rs. 30, tenable for two years. In December 1874, he passed the B.A. examination, and a month later the M.A. examination, and he was successful also in the corresponding examinations of the Punjab University College. Early in 1875 the FULLER exhibition, founded by the friends of the late Director of Public Instruction, was awarded him, and shortly afterwards the Alexandra fellowship. To this fellowship, however, had been attached, subsequently to its original foundation, the duties of an Assistant Professor in the Oriental college, which leave little time for private study. The result was, that

he failed to obtain the Prem Chand Roy Chand studentship, for which he appeared as a candidate at the end of the year; and it was only by taking four months' leave, without pay, that he was able to succeed in the year following.

The original object in founding these fellowships was to relieve the holders of the necessity of seeking for appointments, and thus to enable them to devote their whole time to study or to literary work ; and this object is, to a great extent, defeated by the present arrangement. It is in all probability due chiefly to this circumstance, that so very few works in the vernacular have been published up to the close of the year under report. Dr. LEITNER, during whose absence, I believe, the present system was introduced, has endeavoured to overcome the difficulty, by requiring the fellows to carry on some literary work during the vacation ; but it seems to me improbable that it can be performed in a thorough manner under such conditions, inasmuch as the labour of teaching the classes is heavy, and some relaxation is necessary.

Standard of English taught in Government schools and the prospect of improvement

40. In reviewing the report for last year, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor expressed his satisfaction at the progress that had been made in English education since 1873, but observed, at the same time, that there is still room for improvement, and drew attention to the most prominent defects. A few remarks regarding the standard at present reached in our schools, and the prospect of improvement, may perhaps prove of interest.

When schools for teaching English were first organised in the principal towns of the Punjab, any man possessing a fair knowledge of that language was able to command a high salary ; and the available funds being very limited, it was impossible to provide the schools with an efficient staff of teachers. A large proportion of the men employed consisted of foreigners, who had little sympathy with the people of the Province, and the attainments of the majority were of a decidedly low order. Hence it will be seen that there were at the outset considerable difficulties to contend with.

We succeeded, however, in the course of a few years in securing the services of several good masters, English and native, and the deficient teaching of the lower classes was to a certain extent rectified, in the case of boys who completed their school career.

In order to provide a more efficient set of masters, my predecessor established a training class, which was attended by students, who were allowed stipends on condition that on completing their studies they would serve for a certain time as school-masters. When, however, the time came, their services were required by another department that could offer higher salaries, and Government ruled that they should be allowed to accept this offer. The training class was consequently broken up.

From that time to the present, the department has never relaxed its efforts to improve the teaching staff of the schools, amongst whom are now included a fair

proportion of men possessing considerable ability, united in many cases to great zeal and industry.

The attainments of the boys who attend our Middle schools, are tested by the Middle school examination ; and it is found that the great majority of boys who complete the Middle school course in district schools, succeed in passing that examination, and that there are especially few failures in the English language. The papers set for this examination have recently been scrutinized by the examination Committee appointed by Government, who thoroughly approved of the standard and the character of the examination. The fact, therefore, that there are few failures in English is so far highly satisfactory.

The boys who complete the Middle school course in district schools, are now able to translate from English into Urdu in a very creditable manner. Excellence in this respect, combined with very moderate acquirements in others, enables them to pass the examination. In translation from Urdu into English, and in English composition, they are far from having attained to, what I should consider, a really satisfactory standard. There has been, however, the most marked improvement in this respect within the last three or four years ; and I confidently expect more rapid improvement in the immediate future. Even now, if a comparison were made between the very defective translation of these boys and similar attempts by the average English school boy, who has received instruction in Latin for the space of four years, it may be doubted whether the performances of the latter would prove incontestably superior, though he is learning a language that has been taught in the country for centuries, and that presents far less difficulty to a European than the English language to a native of India.

Indifferent hand-writing of school boys, and measures for its improvement.

41. His Honour has animadverted, with perfect justice, on the indifferent hand-writing of a large proportion of our school boys. The importance of caligraphy has, he observes, been impressed upon the Educational department, but unfortunately with little result. This is no doubt perfectly true, but it has not been through any want of attention to the subject. Special prizes have been offered for caligraphy, and every endeavour has been made to impress upon masters the importance of this matter. It is, however, next to impossible for masters, whose own writing is indifferent, to teach their pupils to write a good hand. As I have already observed, a boy who, in the early days of the Department, was badly taught in the lower classes, frequently made up these deficiencies when he reached the top of the school. Caligraphy, however, is not a subject which carries marks either in the matriculation or the higher examinations of the University, and a student, who writes a bad hand when in the Middle school, is likely to do so throughout his school and college career. In appointing school masters we have to compete with other departments for the best men we can get, and it is impossible to make a good hand a *sine qua non* for employment.

The examination committee have recommended, that caligraphy, both in English and Vernacular, should be treated as a separate subject in the Middle school examination, in which 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks must be obtained. The recommendation is, I think, judicious, but it will not remove the difficulty of teaching English efficiently.

If the training class set on foot by my predecessor had been kept up, caligraphy would, of course, have formed a part of the special course of instruction. As a necessary consequence, hand-writing would have been taught efficiently in all schools, to the great benefit of every English office in the Punjab. The Central Training College that is to be organized in October next, will contain a class of men preparing for employment as English masters, and will afford the means of gradually removing the defect complained of.

Photozincography.

42. In my last report, I referred to the experiments in photozincography, that I had been carrying out for several years past. I mentioned that several books, some of them well illustrated, that were printed by this process had, with the sanction of Government, been introduced in the schools of this Province, and I anticipated great benefit from the extensive use by Government of this system, now that I had succeeded in ascertaining how the various difficulties I had met with could be successfully surmounted. The two main advantages of the system are,—first, that books thus printed have all the clearness of outline that distinguishes type; and, secondly, that a very large number of copies can be produced from one set of plates, and the expenditure incurred in obtaining a good manuscript in the first instance is consequently a matter of small importance. The system would be useless for any book not required in large editions, as the preparation of the plates is very expensive.

Process by which unlimited number of copies may be produced by lithography.

43. It has now been ascertained that an unlimited number of copies of an illustrated book can be printed by ordinary lithography. The process by which this can be accomplished, is very simple; and it is much to be regretted that the idea did not occur to us before. Drawings, or manuscripts, neatly executed on transfer paper with the words apart, as in books printed by typography, are conveyed to a stone by the usual process. From this stone impressions are taken on several pieces of transfer paper, and conveyed to other stones, from each of which copies can be taken. By this plan an edition of any size may be printed, whereas in the ordinary way, where one transfer only is taken, the impression is worn out by constant working.

Lithography more economical than photozincography.

44. I stated in my last report, that illustrated books could be supplied by photozincography, more cheaply than we could turn out similar books without illustrations in the lithographic press attached to the Book depôt, employing of course the ordinary method. I find, however, that the process above described will be more economical than photozincography, and I believe that after a little practice, equal clearness

of outline may be obtained. It has of course the further advantage of promoting native industry. The annexed specimen will show how far our first experiments have been successful. The drawings were copied by pupils in the School of Art, and printed under the superintendence of the Curator. The original sketches were made by Mr. KIPLING; they suffered to some extent by reduction under the photozincographic process, and the illustrations printed by this process, from which copies were made, have suffered in their turn. As the first attempt at printing illustrations that has been made in the press however, and considering that the illustrations were taken from the copy of a copy made by young students of Lahore, the experiment appears to me to be highly encouraging.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Statistics of Government and aided institutions.

45. During 1878-79 the number of Government institutions has fallen from 1535* to 1,510,* and the number of scholars on the rolls from 86,491 to 80,265. The number of aided schools has risen from 464 to 469, whilst there has been a decrease in the number of scholars from 26,717 to 25,304. This falling off is due to the prevalence of sickness of unusual severity, combined with scarcity and high prices. In the Rawalpindi circle, military movements also have contributed to check the progress of the schools, and some of the districts in the Mooltan circle have suffered from unusually heavy floods. Notwithstanding the operation of these causes, there has been a considerable increase in the amount of fees levied in both Government and aided schools. The total sum collected in Government and aided schools, excluding those specially intended for children of European extraction, was Rs. 74,351 against Rs. 72,543 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 1,808.

The Lahore college contained at the close of the year 88 students against 116 at the end of the preceding year. In Government schools of the higher class there were 341 boys, the same number as in the preceding year. In Middle schools the number of boys has fallen from 24,214 to 22,273, and in Lower class schools from 58,435 to 54,551. The number of female schools has fallen from 122 with 3,147 pupils to 105 with 2,681 pupils. In Normal schools the number on the rolls has increased from 191 to 273. The number of scholars in the School of Art has increased from 47 to 58.

Financial statistics.

46. The total expenditure from Provincial Services and from the General Local fund, now merged in Provincial Services, has fallen from Rs. 7,07,314† to Rs. 6,91,053. In these amounts are included building grants, and the grant to the Punjab University College, but not the expenditure on Government Educational buildings, regarding which information for the year under report has not yet been supplied by the department of Public Works.

* Exclusive of Jail schools.

† Excluding Rs 6,200 expended in Jail schools, which was debited to the department concerned, and not as was understood at the time in my office, to the educational assignment.

ماں کی محبّت

ماں بچّے کو گود میں لئے بیٹھی ہے۔ باپ حُقّہ پی رہا ہے۔ اور دیکھ دیکھ کر خُوش ہوتا ہے۔ بچّہ آنکھیں کھولے پڑا ہے۔ انگوٹھا چُوس رہا ہے۔ ماں محبّت بھری نگاہوں سے اُس کے مُنہ کو تک رہی ہے۔ اور پیار سے یہ کہتی ہے۔ میری جان! وُہ دِن کب آئے گا۔ کہ میٹھی میٹھی باتیں کرے گا۔ بڑا ہوگا۔ سہرا بندھے گا۔ دُولھا بنے گا۔ دُلھن بیاہ لائے گا۔ ہم بُڈّھے ہوں گے۔ تُو کمائے گا۔ آپ کھائے گا۔ ہمیں کھلائے گا۔ بچّہ مُسکراتا ہے۔ تو ماں کا دِل باغ باغ ہو جاتا ہے۔ جب ننّھا سا ہونٹ نکال کر رونی صُورت بناتا ہے۔ تو یہ بے چین ہو جاتی ہے۔ سامنے پنگورا لٹکا ہے۔ سُلانا ہوگا۔ تو اُس میں لِٹا دے گی۔ رات کو اپنے پاس سُلائے گی۔ جاگ اُٹھے گا۔ تو جھٹ چونک پڑے گی۔ کچّی نیند میں رونے لگے گا۔ تو آدھی آدھی رات تک یہ بچاری مامتا کی ماری لئے بیٹھی رہے گی۔ صُبح جب بچّے کی آنکھ کھُلے گی۔ تو آپ بھی اُٹھ بیٹھے گی۔ دِن چڑھے مُنہ دُھلائے گی۔ آنکھوں میں کاجل لگائے گی۔ اور یہ کہے گی۔ کیا چاند سا مُکھڑا نکل آیا۔ واہ وا واہ!

لڑکا مدرسے چلا ہے

The assignment from all sources amounted to Rs. 11,02,286, *viz.*, from—

	Rs.
Provincial Services	6,85,000
General Local fund	29,970
District fund	3,87,316

The actual expenditure from Provincial Services and from the General Local fund was Rs. 6,91,053 as stated above, and from the District fund Rs. 3,45,038.

There has been therefore a net saving from Provincial Services and the General Local fund of Rs. 23,917 (exclusive of the estimated savings under various heads, for which allowance was made by the Accountant-General in fixing the budget assignment), and there was a saving of Rs. 42,278 from District funds.

The following are the principal heads of expenditure from Provincial Services :—

	Rs.
Direction	41,811
Book depôt	46,184
Miscellaneous, including patronage of literature	3,788
Inspection	1,28,736
College	54,332
District schools	1,63,540
Normal schools	15,630
School of Art...	9,883
Grants-in-aid...	1,81,223
Rewards	7,504

Rs. 60,605 were realized by the Book depôt by sales and miscellaneous work performed by the Press, &c., the fees credited to Government amounted to Rs. 22,923,* and the amount realized from the Nawáb fund, *viz.* Rs. 7,000, so that the actual expenditure from Provincial Services and the General Local fund amounted, after deducting the income, to Rs. 6,00,515.

Colleges.

47. There is one Government college at Lahore, and an Oriental college is maintained by the Punjab University College in the same building.

Government schools, Upper and Middle.

48. There are nine Government Upper schools; eight being upper departments of Anglo-Vernacular District schools, and the ninth the Ludhiana High vernacular school.

District schools comprise either two or three departments—the lower, the middle, and in some cases the upper department. The two latter are

* This does not include the fees realized in Government schools under Deputy Commissioners, amounting to Rs. 21,337. Such fees were formerly credited to the General Local fund, and are now, I presume, credited to Provincial Services. It is understood, however, that an equivalent to the estimated income of fees is added to the amount of the District fund placed at the disposal of each District Committee.

supported mainly from Provincial Services. The lower departments, which include, generally, a number of Branch schools, are maintained chiefly on the grant-in-aid system.

There are 174 Government Middle schools, of which 26 are Middle departments of District schools, including the High vernacular school at Ludhiana. These, and the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, contain boys who have gone through the Lower school and passed the Lower school examination. 147 Middle schools are under the management of Deputy Commissioners ; of these 23 are Anglo-Vernacular and 124 purely vernacular. In the returns of these schools, the boys of the lower department are included.

Aided schools, Upper and Middle.

49. There are nine aided schools of the higher class ; eight of these are Mission schools, and the ninth is the Bishop Cotton school at Simla. There are 34 Anglo-Vernacular aided schools, and 1 Vernacular aided school of the Middle class, besides 3 schools for children of European extraction. Of the 34 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 19 belong to different Missions. Most of the other Middle schools are under the management of Government officers. In the returns of all these schools, with the exception of a few which are Middle branches of District schools, boys in every stage of advancement are included.

Government schools, lower class.

50. There are 1,217 Government schools of the lower class. These are, with a few exception, Primary schools under the management of Deputy Commissioners, and are maintained chiefly from Local funds. There are 175 aided Lower schools, of which the majority are lower departments and branches of District schools or branches of Mission schools.

Arrangement of classes.

51. The accompanying scheme shews the arrangement of classes and departments in Government Schools :—

	9th class, 8th class, 7th class	Upper school, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular.
	6th class, 5th class, 4th class, 3rd class	Middle ditto ditto
Primary school, Vernacular.	2nd class, 1st class	Lower school, Vernacular.

The classification of schools, and the forms of educational returns to be in future submitted, have been for several years under the consideration of the Government of India. Orders on this subject have been issued since the submission of my last report, but not in sufficient time to admit of the introduction of the new system before the close of the official year. Defects in the present scheme of

classification will now be rectified; statistical forms will be greatly reduced and simplified; and comparison between the cost of Government and aided schools of every class, and the results attained in these institutions, will no longer present any difficulty.

Results of examinations.

The subjoined table shews the general results, for the past two years, of the principal examinations :—

	Number who passed in 1877-78.	Number who passed in 1878-79.
Lower school examination	9,105	7,344
Primary school examination	1,940	2,070
Middle school examination, Anglo-Vernacular	366	510
Do. do. do. Vernacular	313	531
Entrance examination, Calcutta University	59	55
Do. do. Punjab University College	211	*204
First Arts, Calcutta University	13	11
Proficiency in Arts, Punjab University College	27	27
Bachelor of Arts, Calcutta University	2	2
High Proficiency in Arts, Punjab University College	8	8
Master of Arts, Calcutta University	1	1
Honors in Arts, Punjab University College	2	2

SECTION I.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Distribution of circles of inspection.

52. The circles of inspection are distributed as noted below :—

Circles.	*Divisions.*
Umballa ...	Umballa.
	Delhi.
	Hissar.
Lahore ...	Lahore.
	Amritsar.
	Jullundur.
Ráwalpindí ...	Ráwalpíndi.
	Peshawar.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan.
	Derajat.

There is an Inspector of schools for each circle, and two Assistant Inspectors are attached to the Lahore, and one to the Umballa circle. Every district, except Simla, is provided with a local inspecting officer, styled District Inspector or Chief Muharrir.

* Exclusive of 7 candidates who came up from Oudh and the North-Western Provinces.

Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

53. The Inspectors are: in the Umballa circle, Mr. C. R. COOKE; in the Lahore circle, Mr. C. W. W. ALEXANDER; in the Ráwalpindí circle, Mr. C. PEARSON; and in the Mooltan circle, Mr. D. W. THOMPSON. All these officers remained at their posts throughout the year.

Lálá BALDEO SAHAI still holds the Assistant Inspectorship in the Umballa circle. In the Lahore circle, Mr. J. HARVEY, who was transferred to Chamba, as tutor to the Raja, in November last, has been succeeded by Mr. R. BAKER, who was previously employed in that State. The second Assistant Inspectorship is still held by Lálá SAGAR CHAND, B.A.

Inspection work done in the Umballa circle.

54. In the Umballa circle the District schools have all, according to rule, been inspected three times during the year; once in the hot weather, between 1st May and the 31st August; and twice during the remaining eight months. During the hot season, Mr. COOKE inspected all the schools in Simla, and his Assistant, Lálá BALDEO SAHAI, remained for about six weeks in charge of the Normal school in Delhi. In the cold season the Assistant marched through all the districts examining the Primary schools. There are more than 300 of these schools, and were each visited in its own building, it would be necessary for the inspecting officer to see two schools every day during his six months' tour. This, however, is clearly impossible; and it is therefore requisite to collect some of the schools at convenient centres. A very large proportion was, however, actually visited during the past year. After the Assistant had completed his tour of each district, the Inspector examined all the Middle schools, and visited four or five Primary schools in every tahsíl. The Assistant began his tour in the early part of September, and after inspecting the Ludhiána district, marched through Sirsa, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnál and Umballa. Mr. COOKE visited the Vernacular schools in the Simla district, and some of the District schools of his circle in September; began his inspection of Vernacular schools in the plains on the 1st October, and completed it on the 31st March. Thus every district was inspected thoroughly, but Mr. COOKE remarks, that this necessitated unceasing marching, and that he was obliged to ignore all holidays. He thinks also, that the beginning of September is too early for the Assistant to commence marching in the plains, as it exposes him to the risk of fever, which might incapacitate him for the rest of the year. As it actually happened, the District Inspector of Ludhiána succumbed to fever, whilst on tour with the Assistant Inspector, and was unable to accompany the Inspector, when that officer visited the district.

Notice of subordinate inspecting staff, Umballa circle.

55. Mír GHULAM HASNAIN, District Inspector of Ludhiána, Lálá PRABHU DAYAL of Delhi, and Lálá NAND KISHOR, B.A., of Umballa, have performed their duties in an efficient manner. Maulaví

NASIR-UD-DIN, who has lately joined the Rohtak district, has proved active in his new sphere of duties, and has already succeeded in gaining influence over the villagers and teachers. Maulaví ILAHI BAKHSH, of Karnál, works hard, but the results are somewhat disappointing. Lálá HIRA LAL, who succeeded Lálá BALDEO SAHAI as District Inspector in Gurgaon, has suffered from ill health, but making every allowance on this account, it is evident that he is unsuited for the active duties of a District Inspector. The two remaining districts are provided with Chief Muharrirs, who are somewhat feeble.

Work of Tahsildárs. Umballa circle.

56. Several of the Tahsíldárs have shewn considerable activity in superintending the schools within their jurisdiction, and the Inspector has not this year found any instances of neglect.

Local committees of public instruction. Umballa circle.

The school committee at Rupar continues to interest itself in the aided school, which has taken the place of the District school transferred to Umballa; and individual members of the Jagádhri committee are always ready to give assistance to the Head Master. Several of the rural committees, formed in the Ludhiána and Umballa districts, have made praiseworthy exertions to collect boys, raise the fees, and improve the buildings.

Inspection work done in the Lahore circle.

57. All the districts of the Lahore circle were examined in a complete and thorough manner by the Assistant Inspectors. Mr. HARVEY was out in camp very early, and had completed the inspection of the Gujránwála district, when he was transferred to Chamba. Mr. BAKER, on succeeding him, accompanied Mr. ALEXANDER through the Gujránwála district, so as to see the manner in which that officer desired the work to be done, and then visited the Amritsar, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur districts. Mr. ALEXANDER expresses a high opinion of Mr. BAKER'S industry and ability, and his qualifications for the post he holds. He is a good Urdu, Hindi and Persian scholar, and thoroughly understands school work. Lálá SAGAR CHAND went carefully over the Kángra district during the hot season, and, after taking a month's leave, inspected the Siálkot, Gurdáspur, Lahore and Ferozepore districts.

The method of inspection pursued in the Lahore circle, is similar to that described with reference to the Umballa circle. From various causes, Mr. ALEXANDER, was detained more at head-quarters during the past cold season than is usually the case, so that he could not march through every district himself. He is of opinion however, that it will be better in future to spend a longer time in each district that he visits, leaving the inspection of the Vernacular schools, in two or three districts, to be completed each year by his Assistants. Considering the difficulty experienced by Mr. COOKE in completing the tour of his circle, when the number of schools and of scholars is so much smaller than in the Lahore circle, it is not surprising that

Mr. ALEXANDER should find it impossible to march through every district, without unduly curtailing the amount of time allotted to each.

Notice of subordinate inspecting staff. Lahore circle.

58. The only changes that have taken place amongst the District Inspectors of the Lahore circle, have been in the Lahore district; and these, unfortunately, have been numerous. Lálá KIRPA RAM, the District Inspector, has been away nearly the whole year, acting as a Munsif, and various men have been put in one after the other. At last, however, Lálá ATMA RAM, a man of experience and of educational ability, was appointed, and will, it is hoped, hold the post permanently. All the other District Inspectors have performed their duties with zeal and diligence, especially MUHAMMAD YUSUF 'ALI, of Jullundur.

Work of Tahsildárs. Lahore circle.

59. As regards the work of Tahsildárs, the Inspector remarks, that much can be done to promote the interests of education by officials of this class, especially in districts where the people are least advanced; and there have been very few places where Mr. ALEXANDER has found any case of complaint in this matter during the past year.

Local Committees of public instruction. Lahore circle.

60. The local Committees of public instruction in the large towns, generally do least, whilst those in villages are usually the most active. Amongst the Committees in towns of the Lahore circle, those of Batála and Ferozpore have again been the most active, and the Núrpur Committee has shewn signs of vitality. Of the Committees in the smaller towns and villages, the most useful are those in the Sialkot, Jullundur, and Hoshiarpur districts.

Inspection work done in the Ráwalpindí circle.

61. Mr. PEARSON inspected a few schools in the neighbourhood of Murree and Ráwalpindí in September, and the first half of October, and commenced his tour on the 19th of the latter month in the Hazara district. After crossing the river and visiting Yúsafzai, he returned to meet me, and visited some district schools in my company. He then began the inspection of the Ráwalpindi district, but finding the schools disorganized by fever, he passed on, and completed his inspection of the Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, and Peshawár districts. More than half the schools of the Ráwalpindí district were examined: but at the time fixed for the examination of the rest, Mr. PEARSON was called on to attend a Committee at Lahore, and for the same reason, the two Primary schools of the Kohat district were not inspected.

Notice of subordinate Inspecting staff. Rawalpindi circle.

62. AHMAD HASAN, the District Inspector of Gujrat, has been in feeble health for some time; but he is always anxious to do his work, and the schools have not suffered. BHAGWAN DAS, District Inspector of Ráwalpindí, was taken seriously ill early in the season, and after one or two ineffectual attempts, was obliged to give up travelling till March. The District Inspector of Jhelum has been working well as usual. In July, an exchange

was made between the chief school Muharrirs of Peshawar and Hazara. The ultimate results of this arrangement will, the Inspector believes, prove beneficial, but the first effects were unsatisfactory, as regards the schools of both districts.

Work of Tahsildárs. Rawalpindi circle.

63. The Tahsíldárs have in many cases been so busy in supplying carriage for the army, that they have had no opportunity of visiting the schools. Many of them have, however, given good assistance in various ways.

Local Committees of public instruction. Rawalpindi circle,

64. In a year like the past, when officials and native gentlemen in the frontier districts have been much occupied in the public service, it is not, as Mr. PEARSON remarks, to be expected that local Committees should be active. As, moreover, they cannot interfere in the management of schools, there is not, Mr. PEARSON considers, much scope for activity on their part ; but they are disposed to be liberal in voting money, and as individuals, display an interest in the work of education, often being present when schools are examined, or accompanying the Inspector on tour.

Inspecting work done in the Mooltan circle.

65. Mr. THOMPSON inspected, in whole or in part, five of the seven districts contained in his circle, and visited the three district schools on several occasions. He reports that he was unable to examine the Vernacular schools of the two remaining districts, during the marching season ; and the great extent of ground that his circle covers, no doubt, makes it difficult to complete the tour of the whole

Notice of subordinate inspecting staff. Mooltan circle.

66. The Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khán districts are provided with District Inspectors, and the remaining five districts of the Mooltan circle, with chief Muharrirs. All have been working steadily, and have, for the most part, given satisfaction both to the Deputy Commissioners and to the Inspector. The two youngest are 'ALI MUHAMMAD, the District Inspector at Dera Gházi Khán, who has served in the department about two and a half years, and ANANT RAM, who has held for about twenty months the post of chief Muharrir in the Montgomery district. They have received an English education, and are energetic and well qualified for their work. The local inspecting officers in other districts belong to the old school, and are incapable of introducing improvements. It appears that 'ALI MUHAMMAD, a man of good family, well known in his district, has been led to expect a Tahsildárship, and that ANANT RAM also, who has passed the law examination, has been encouraged to hope for employment of a similar kind. The Inspector observes, that to employ men of some years' approved service in the Educational department as tahsildars, would be an incentive to others to distinguish themselves, and thus prove advantageous to the cause of education ; but he deprecates the practice of encouraging young men, who have just learnt their work, and are beginning to be really useful, to

believe, that by passing in law, or conciliating the district officer, they may obtain employment elsewhere, instead of feeling that their best hope of advancement must be in the endeavour to rise in their own department by steady work and application.

Work of Tahsíldárs. Mooltan circle.

67. The Inspector complains that the Tahsíldárs in the Mooltan circle shew no interest in education, and give no assistance to the District Inspectors and Chief Muharrirs; though they will often pay a visit to a school, if it happen to be in a village to which they are called by some other duty. It would appear that their apathy in this respect is due to the fact, that Deputy Commissioners do not, as a rule, endeavour to enforce the observance by Tahsíldárs of the educational duties assigned to them by Government. In one case, indeed, an order was issued by a Deputy Commissioner, that the Tahsíldárs should send in quarterly statements of their educational work. This system was carried out for a time, but was discontinued on the transfer of the officer by whom it had been originated.

Local Committees of public instruction. Mooltan circle.

68. Nothing has been done by Educational Committees in this circle.

SECTIONS II & III.

UNIVERSITIES AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

University examinations.

69. During the year under report, the students of the Punjab again presented themselves for two sets of examinations in Arts, the Entrance, First Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts examinations of the Calcutta University, and the corresponding examinations of the Punjab University College. The examinations of the Punjab University College were, on the last occasion, deferred from November 1877 to the beginning of the next official year. The results were given in my report for 1877-78, but as they were held during the year under report, and the next examinations have not yet taken place, it will be convenient to notice them on the present occasion.

Results of the Calcutta University examinations.

70. For the Master of Arts examination of the Calcutta University, there was one candidate, who passed, gaining the highest place in the Presidency. This was the more remarkable, as he had, like Lála Mul Raj in 1875, passed the Bachelor of Arts examination that had just been held, whereas, it is usual for students to prosecute their studies, for at least a year, after passing the Bachelor of Arts examination, before presenting themselves for the Master of Arts examination. Six students went up for the Bachelor of Arts examination of the Calcutta University, of whom two passed, including the one above referred to.

For the First Arts examination there were 22 candidates, of whom 11 passed; and for the Entrance examination 97, of whom 55 were successful. Amongst the latter, there were 27 students from Government schools, eight from the Bishop COTTON school at Simla, and 14 from Mission schools. In the previous year, one student passed the Master of Arts examination, two the Bachelor of Arts examination, 13 the First Arts examination, and 58 the Entrance examination.

Results of Punjab University College examinations.

71. There were two candidates for the Honours in Arts examination of the Punjab University College, who were both successful. One of these had passed the Master of Arts examination of the Calcutta University, a few months earlier, before the close of the previous official year.

For the High Proficiency examination, there were 17 candidates, of whom eight passed; for the Proficiency in Arts examination, there were 48 candidates, of whom one passed in the Vernacular, and 26 in English. For the Entrance examination, 252 candidates presented themselves: of these 161 went up in English, and 101 in the vernacular; of the former 134 passed, and of the latter 77.

For the special examinations, held by the Punjab University College, in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, there were 247 candidates, 130 of whom were successful: two in the Higher, six in the Middle, and 11 in the Lower examination in Sanskrit; four in the Higher, six in the Middle, and 16 in the Lower examination in Arabic; four in the Higher, 11 in the Middle, and 70 in the Lower examination, in Persian. For the first examination in Law there were 74 candidates, of whom 23 passed; and for the final examination, 32, of whom one passed. In the junior examination in Medicine, six out of 10 candidates were successful; and in the senior examination, 11 out of 12. For the Hakím and Baid examination, there were six candidates, of whom one passed. In first examination in Engineering, two out of nine passed.

Books published by the Punjab University College.

72. The following is a list of the books, in Oriental languages, that have been published under the auspices of the Punjab University College, from its first establishment until the close of the year under report:—

SANSKRIT WORKS.

1. *Yagyan valkyá Sanhita.*—The Sanskrit text and Hindi translation of a work on Hindu Law. Translation made by Pandit Guru Parshád, of the Oriental College, (1871).

2. *Surti Budh.*—An elementary treatise on Sanskrit prosody, by the famous poet Kálí Dás, one of the gems of the Court of Vikramaditya, (1872).

3. *Laghu Vyákaran,* Part II.—An Elementary Grammar of the Sanskrit, by Bábú Navín Chandra Rái (1878). The first edition of the book was printed and published by the author at his own expense.

4. *Lakshanáwali.*—A Logical Dictionary in Sanskrit, by Pandit Sukhdiyál, (1878)

URDU WORKS.

5. *Tib-i-Rahímí.*—A treatise on the principles and practice of Medicine, in Urdú, by Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádar, (1873 and 1877).

6. *Qurábádín-i-Rahímí.*—The elements of Materia Medica, adapted to the British Pharmacopœa of 1867, and the Indian Pharmacopœa of 1869 (1874).

7. *Risála-i-Usúl-i-Barqí wa Maqnátísí.*—Elements of electricity and magnetism, translated chiefly from Joyce's Scientific Dialogues, by Lála Rugh Náth Dás, who received a prize of Rs. 500, (published by the compiler at his own expense in 1874).

8. Urdú translation of Professor Huxley's Elementary Lessons on Physiology, by Dr. Rahím Khán, (1878).

HINDI WORKS.

9. *Ghanjyamíti.*—A translation in Hindi of Euclid, Books XI. and XII., by the late Pandit Kirpá Rám, Teacher Oriental College, (1873).

10. *Chárúpáth.*—A Hindi Reader, by Pandit Bhándat, (1875).

ARABIC WORKS.

11. *Díwán-i-Hassán.*—The poems of Hassán, a poet of Arabia, and contemporary of Muhammad, whom he highly praised, with marginal notes by Maulawí Faizul Hasan, (1878).

12. *Atbáquzzahubh.*—Essays on moral subjects, in Arabic, by Abdul Momin, of Isfahán, edited by Abdul Qádir.

PANJABI WORK.

13. *Tark Sangrah.*—First book of Logic, by Pandit Bhán Dat, 1878.

Notice of the income and expenditure of the Punjab University College.

73. The Punjab University College accounts are made up for the calendar year. At the end of the year 1878, the endowment fund amounted to Rs. 3,55,300. The income is made up of interest of money invested, fees and subscriptions, and a Government grant of Rs. 21,000. During the year 1878, the income amounted to Rs. 52,796, or, including the balance in hand, of Rs. 6,735, at the beginning of the year, to Rs. 59,531. The expenditure was Rs. 56,495.

Oriental college.

74. The Oriental college and school, supported by the funds of the Punjab University College, is under the superintendence of Dr. LEITNER. Instruction is given in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, and the usual branches of education are taught through the medium of Urdú and Hindí. The technical work of a Munshí is taught to the students of Persian, and there are professional classes in Law, Engineering, and Medicine; the last, I believe, in connexion with the Medical School.

I gather from the last published report of the Superintendent, that the college and school contained 196 students, of whom 24 were in the professional classes. No distinction is made, in the report, between the college and school departments, and no returns or statistics of any kind are supplied to this department. It may be observed, however, that according to the rules laid down by the Government of India, all students returned as attending colleges, must have passed the Entrance examination, or one of equal difficulty. It would appear, that of the 172 students in the Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian departments, 33 had passed the Vernacular Entrance examination.

Amongst those who had not passed the Entrance examination, four had passed the Higher, 20 the Middle, and 29 the Lower examination, in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian. Those who had passed the Higher examination, and perhaps, also, those who had passed the Middle examination, might be reckoned as College students, on the ground, that, although they had given no proof of a knowledge of history, geography or mathematics, they had succeeded in passing an examination, which requires as much study as the Entrance examination. Those who had passed the Lower examination only, could not, in accordance with the rule above referred to, be considered College students.* It seems, then, that there were at the time the report was written, 33 matriculated students, 24 non-matriculated students, who had passed the Middle and Higher examinations in Oriental languages, and 115 students, who should be reckoned in the school department. Of the latter, four had passed the Lower examination in Sanskrit, six in Arabic, and 19 in Persian, and 86 had not passed any recognized examination.

I understand that since the report of the Superintendent was printed, 13 students of the Government College, who had lost their scholarships through failure to pass examinations, and who could not afford to pay fees, were transferred, some before, and some after, the close of the official year, to the Oriental college, where they receive small stipends and are exempted from fees. They learn Arabic or Persian and natural science, and, I believe, in some cases, a third subject in the Oriental college, but still continue to attend the lectures on English, and on some other subjects, that are delivered in the Government College.

Results of examinations of students of the Oriental college.

75. At the examinations held in Oriental languages in the early part of the year under report, 24 students passed the Entrance examination, and two the Proficiency examination: one in the vernacular, and one in English. In Oriental languages, 19 students passed the Lower, eight the Middle, and two the Higher examination, in Persian; seven passed the Lower, five the Middle, and two the Higher examination, in Arabic; and three passed the Lower, five the Middle, and two the Higher examination, in Sanskrit.

The report of the Superintendent shews that the Bhái class contained 14 students. They receive religious instruction in the *Granth*, and some of them have passed an examination called the Budhimán examination.

In the professional classes, nine students were reading Medicine, five Law, and 10 Engineering. Of these, 14 had passed the Entrance examination; and of the remainder, seven had passed one or more examinations in Oriental languages. There were no candidates from the Oriental college for examinations in Law, Engineering and Medicine, during the year under report.

* The majority of students in the 8th class of the Ludhiána High school passed the Lower examination in Persian *in addition* to the Vernacular Entrance examination, though they had studied for a year less than is required for matriculation by Anglo-Vernacular students. The students of the present 8th class of the same school are reading for the Munshi 'Alim or Middle Persian examination, in addition to the Entrance, but I am doubtful whether they are not attempting too much.

LAHORE COLLEGE.

STAFF.

Dr. G. W. Leitner, M. A., *Principal.*
J. Sime, Esquire, B. A., } *Professors, on furlough.*
R. Dick, Esquire, M. A., }
Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel, *Professor.*
J. C. Oman, Esquire, *Professor of Natural Science.*
Bábú Sasi Bhushan, Mukarjí, M. A., *Assistant Professor and Officiating Professor.*
J. L. Reid, Esquire, *Officiating Professor.*
J. W. D. Johnstone, Esquire, *Assistant Professor.*
Maulaví Muhammad Husain, *Assistant Professor of Arabic.*
Pandit Bhagwan Das, *Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.*

Changes in the College staff.

76. Dr. Leitner held charge of the College until the vacation, which extends from the 1st August to the end of September. During the vacation, he proceeded to Florence, and he was allowed three months' leave, with effect from the 1st October, to enable him to attend the Oriental Congress, held in that city. During Dr. Leitner's absence, Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel officiated as Principal. Dr. Leitner resumed charge of the College on the 1st January 1879. Mr. Sime obtained furlough in the month of February 1878, and Mr. Dick, in October 1878. Bábú Sasi Bhushan Murkarjí, M. A., Assistant Professor, and Mr. F. L. Reid, have officiated as Professors, the former with effect from the 5th February 1878, and the latter from the 5th October 1878, to the close of the year under report. Messrs. Sime and Dick will rejoin in October next, when the latter will take charge of the Central Training college, which is to be organised on the return of that officer.

Statistics of the College.

77. The College contained, at the close of the year, 88 students, against 116, at the end of the previous year. At the end of 1876-77, the Lahore College contained 101 students, and the Delhi College 41. There were 46 students in the latter institution in 1875-76, and a satisfactory increase in all classes was confidently expected during 1876-77 ; but the orders of Government for the abolition of the College, caused the number to fall off. The average number on the rolls of the Lahore College, during the year under report, was 108, and the average attendance, 84. The Principal ascribes the falling off in number, principally to the rigid enforcement of the rule regarding the levy of fees.

The fees actually collected amounted to Rs. 1,459, against Rs. 1,803 in the preceding year. In 1876-77, when the two Colleges were still in existence, the fees amounted to Rs. 2,219.

78. The examinations of the Punjab University College were held in the beginning of the year. The results of 1877-78, during which no examination was held by the Punjab University College, were tested by these examinations, which were noticed in my last report. For the Honours examination, there were two candidates, who both passed ; for the High Proficiency examination, 17 candidates, of whom eight passed ; and for the Proficiency examination, 48 candidates, of whom 27 passed. Ten students passed the Law examination, and one the Lower Sanskrit examination.

Results of examinations of College students.

The general results of the examinations of the Calcutta University, were not so successful, as on some previous occasions. For the Master of Arts examination, there was one candidate, who passed; for the Bachelor of Arts examination, there were six candidates, of whom two passed : and for the First Arts examination, 21 candidates, of whom 10 passed. In 1877-78, one candidate passed the Honours examination; two out of four the Bachelor of Arts examination ; and 13 out of 20, the First Arts examination. In 1876-77, when the Dehli College was still in existence, there were from the two Colleges for the PREM CHAND ROY CHAND fellowship, one candidate, who passed ; for the Master of Arts examination, one, who passed ; for the Bachelor of Arts examination, nine, of whom five passed ; and for the First Arts examination, 18, of whom 13 passed. One student, NARAYAN DAS, however, greatly distinguished himself during the year under report, having been successful in both the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts examinations. In the former, he was placed in the 1st Division, and in the latter in the 2nd Division, standing highest in order of merit amongst the candidates of the whole Presidency. For the first time in the history of the College, two students took up Chemistry in the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University, and both were successful.

Great interruption to work was caused from the fact that the examinations of the Calcutta University, and of the Punjab University College, were held at such widely different seasons of the year. The latter, moreover, extended over a considerable time ; and it was impossible that much regular work could be done between April, when the examination began, and the close of the vacation, on the 31st October. It is due probably to this, and to the prevalence of sickness, that there were not more successful candidates for the Bachelor of Arts and First Arts examinations. It is satisfactory to find, from the report of the Principal, that the 5th year class contained, at the close of the year, eight students reading for the Master of Arts examination of the Calcutta University, or the Honours in Arts examination of the Punjab University College, and the 4th year class, 15 candidates reading for the Bachelor of Arts examination.

79. The Principal states, that there is a growing desire for practical instruction amongst the students. Students, who have passed the highest academical examinations, may fail to obtain

Practical instruction amongst students.

employment, through want of technical knowledge ; and Dr. LEITNER is of opinion, that instruction may be given in book-keeping, the reading of misals, and similar subjects, without sacrificing any of our purely educational aims. In the Oriental College instruction is given, as, I have already mentioned, in Engineering ; and Dr. LEITNER states, that, were this carried to a higher standard, five of the highest graduates of the Government College would be prepared to study this subject.

Engineering classes in connexion with District schools.

80. The Engineering classes, in connexion with District schools, promised at first to be very successful, but when it was found, that students from Rurki must be first provided for, and those, who passed the Punjab Engineering examination, failed to obtain employments, these classes collapsed. Dr. LEITNER thinks, however, that openings for Engineers are improving in this Province, and the Secretary to Government in the Department Public Works, if I rightly understood some remarks that he let fall at a recent meeting of the Senate, would appear to be of the same opinion.

Science teaching in the College.

81. Mr. OMAN, the Professor of Science, joined his appointment in November 1877. There has been some difficulty for want of apparatus ; but the articles most urgently needed were obtained from England by the Punjab University College, and have been used in both the Oriental college and in the Government College. Application has been made to Government to defray half their cost. Of the students, who took up Science for the Arts examination of the Punjab University College 20 passed. Some correspondence has taken place, regarding the *curriculum* in Science that should be followed in the Government College. Final orders have now been passed on the subject, and it will be necessary to obtain an adequate supply of scientific apparatus.

Amalgamation of the Government and Oriental college suggested.

82. It has been already noticed, that some students attend both the Government College and the Oriental college. Since the close of the year, the Professor of Arabic has been deputed to take a part in some departmental work of a literary kind, and the students of the Government College, who learn Arabic and Persian, are now taught these languages by the Staff of the Oriental College. Dr. LEITNER proposes also to employ a member of the same Staff, to supplement the work of the Mathematical Professor of the Government College, and he urges the amalgamation of the two institutions.

Boarding house in connexion with the College.

83. The sum of Rs. 90 per mensem is allowed by Government for the rent of the boarding house, and Rs. 20 for the salary of a Superintendent. The rent, however, amounts to Rs. 100, and the Principal has, consequently, been unable to engage the services of a competent Superintendent. I was directed last year to take measures ; either myself, or through the Inspector of Schools, who has had considerable experience

in the matter, with the view of improving the organization of this Institution, and providing for its more efficient supervision. Dr. LEITNER, however, desired that the question might be deferred until after his return from Florence. The levy of a moderate fee, in accordance with the practice that prevails in District boarding houses, appears to me to be essential. The Principal, however, is reluctant to enforce such a measure ; and I did not like to press it, at a time when there has been so much sickness, and such great scarcity, and when the falling-off of College students is attributed to the strict levy of fees. The reorganization of the establishments has not, for this reason, been as yet carried into effect.

Inconvenience experienced by the double system of examination.

84. Dr. LEITNER draws attention to the great increased inconvenience, that is now experienced from the double system of examination, owing to the fact that these examinations are now held at different seasons, and that alternative courses for the Bachelor of Arts examination have been adopted by the Calcutta University, so that all the classes must be extensively sub-divided ; but it seems needless to add to what I have already stated on this subject, in the introductory chapter.

Scholarships awarded to College students.

85. Dr. LEITNER states, that the assignment for scholarships, awarded by the Punjab University College to students of the Government College for 1879, has been reduced to Rs. 425 per mensem, though the expenditure in December last was Rs. 553. It will be impossible, therefore, to provide scholarships for a fair proportion of the students, who are successful in the ensuing examination of the Punjab University College. He anticipates that Government scholarships will be awarded to some of these students ; but this will be impracticable during the current year. My proposal to award Government scholarships, in accordance with the results of the examinations of the Punjab University College, has received the general approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, but it cannot be carried out till next year. Due notice must be given, before the practice of awarding scholarships to the students, who gain the highest places in the Calcutta examinations, is abolished, and there is no further provision in this year's budget.

SECTION IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Statistics of Government schools.

86. The statistics of Government schools are shewn in the following statement :—

Description of institutions.	No. of Institutions.	No. on the rolls at the close of 1878-79.	Average number on the rolls during 1878-79.	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.	
					From Provincial revenues.	From other sources.
Higher class	9	341	391	315	74,073	4,262
Middle class	174	22,273	22,594	17,986	1,22,640	1,39,331
Lower class	1,217	54,551	56,264	43,529	8,278	2,27,272
Female schools	105	2,681	2,955	2,245	1,319	12,278
Normal schools	3	273	230	185	18,630	10,330
Jail schools	27	1,729	1,802	1,402	6,004	220
School of Industrial Art ...	1	58	56	40	9,883	816

Government schools of the higher class.

87. There were at the close of the year nine Government schools of the higher class, *viz.*, the upper departments of the District schools at Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Gujrát, Jhang, Mooltan and Gurdáspur, and the High Vernacular school at Ludhiána.

The number of boys in the Anglo-Vernacular District schools was 295, against 271 in the previous year, and in the High Vernacular school at Ludhiána, 46 against 62. The fees realized in the former amounted to Rs. 3,581, as compared with Rs. 3,863 in 1877-78 ; and in the latter to Rs. 432, against Rs. 449 in the preceding year. The numbers attending these schools were as follows :—Lahore, 53 ; Amritsar, 43 ; Delhi, 85 ; Hoshiárpur, 46 ; Gujrát, 30 ; Jhang, 16 ; Mooltan, 6 ; Gurdáspur, 16 ; Ludhiána, 46. Upper departments were formed during the year at Gurdáspur and Mooltan.

Results of Entrance examinations.

88. For the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, there were 42 candidates, of whom 27 passed. For that of the Punjab University College, there were 65 candidates from the Anglo-Vernacular District schools, of whom 50 passed ; and from the Ludhiána High school 28, of whom 20 passed in the Vernacular.

Upper department, Delhi District school.

89. The upper department of the Delhi school contained at the close of the year 85 pupils against 77 at the end of the previous year. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,055, a falling off of Rs. 92.

Out of 11 candidates, 8 passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, 1 in the first, 6 in the second, and 1 in the third division, whilst 22 candidates out of 26 were successful in the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, 3 of them heading the list. Considerable injury was done to the school in former years by the promotion to the upper department, of boys who had failed in the Middle school examination, and the Inspector brings to notice that of the candidates sent up to this examination in 1878, 17 were from the upper department, of whom 5 only passed ; and that again in the last examination, 12 boys from the upper department failed in arithmetic. The general management of the school is now good ; and cricket and athletic sports have been cultivated with success.

Upper department, Lahore District school.

90. The Lahore school contained 53 boys against 78 in 1877-78 ; and the fees amounted to Rs. 794, as compared with 1,089. in the preceding year. The falling off in numbers is due partly to the fact that 10 boys of the 7th and 8th classes left the school with the view of appearing at the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College as private students, the accessions from other schools also were less than usual, and insufficient to supply the places of boys who matriculated. The diminution in fees is, of course, due in some measure to the falling off in the number of boys, but still more to the fact that nearly all those boys, the sons of wealthy parents, who used in previous years to pay the higher rates of fees, had passed through and left the school. 12 candidates appeared at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University. The severe sickness that prevailed the autumn had, however, interfered greatly with their studies, and 6 only were successful. Seventeen boys went up for the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College ; these all passed, besides 2 from the 8th class, who appeared as private students.

At the end of the quarter, the boarding house contained 41 boarders, of whom 29 were scholarship-holders. They are comfortably lodged, and well looked after, and there was not a single case of misconduct during the year. Considerable anxiety was caused, during the severe sickly season of the past autumn, by the want of prompt and regular medical attendance. Bad cases were sent to the Mayo Hospital ; but it frequently happened, that no Assistant Surgeon could be spared to visit the boarding house, and, consequently, slight cases were neglected, and some suffering was caused. Fortunately, however, there was only one fatal case of typhoid fever. The Head Master has been very successful in cultivating a taste for cricket and athletic sports. Boys and masters subscribe willingly to raise a sports-fund, and a large number of the former take part in the games.

Upper department, Amritsar District school.

91. At Amritsar there were 43 students in the Upper school, against 46 in 1877-78. The fees amounted to Rs. 575, against Rs. 453 in the previous year. Ten students out of 12, who presented them-

selves for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, were successful. For the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, there were 7 candidates, who all passed.

Upper department, Hoshiárpur District school.

92. In the Hoshiárpur Upper school, the number of boys has risen from 30 to 46, and the fees amounted to Rs. 516, being an increase of Rs. 115. Four candidates appeared at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 2 passed ; and 9 candidates, who went up for the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, were all successful. The general condition of the school is satisfactory, and the boarding-house, which is carefully looked after, affords accommodation to 70 boys, some of whom are in the Middle school.

Upper department, Gujrát District school.

93. The number of boys in the upper department of the Gujrát school, has fallen from 34 to 30 ; whilst the amount of fees realized has risen from Rs. 236 to Rs. 330. Out of 3 candidates, 1 was successful in the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and 5 went up for the Punjab University College Entrance, and passed the examination.

Upper department, Jhang District school.

94. The Jhang Upper school, which was formed in 1877-78, contains now two classes, the 7th and 8th, with 16 boys, who are making satisfactory progress. At the beginning of the year there were 23 students. The fees amounted to Rs. 134. There should be some candidates for the next Entrance examination.

Upper department, Gurdáspur District school.

95. The Gurdáspur school appears now for the first time among the Upper schools. The progress and general condition of the school were so excellent, that on my visit to the station, in company with the Inspector, in June 1878, it was determined to allow the formation of a 7th class at once, and to raise the school permanently to the upper grade, as soon as it should be possible to appoint some additional teachers. The number of boys in the 7th class at the end of the year was 16, several having left during the year to obtain employment. Fees amounted to Rs. 124.

Upper department, Mooltan District school.

96. The upper department of the Mooltan school was established during the year under report, and contains, therefore, but one class, *viz.* the 7th, which is, I regret to find, a very small one, with 6 boys only. A city like Mooltan should be able to supply pupils for a large Upper school, and I hope, that in the course of a few years, a considerable number will succeed in passing the Middle school examination, and join the Upper school. Several other schools also should contribute pupils. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 54.

Upper department, Ludhiána High Vernacular school.

97. The upper department of the Ludhiána High Vernacular school contained 46 students, against 62 in the previous year; and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 432, as compared with Rs. 449 in 1877-78. I mentioned in my last report, that it would be necessary to break up the class of students, who were reading for the First Engineering examination of the Punjab University College, after passing the Entrance examination of that Institution, as it was found that success in the former examination did not lead to employment. This has contributed to reduce the attendance, which has been further affected by the severe sickness that has prevailed. Twenty boys passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College in the Vernacular, and 26 the Munshi examination : 2 of the latter at the head of the list. The boys of the present 8th class are reading for the Munshi-'Alim examination, in addition to the Entrance examination, and those of the 7th for the Munshi examination · but I should be disposed to think they are attempting too much.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Middle Class.

Statistics of District schools, Middle class.

98. There are 25 District schools of the Middle class, including the eight middle departments of the Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Delhi, Gujrát, Gurdáspur, Mooltan and Jhang schools. These contained at the close of the year 3,380 pupils, against 3,486 in the previous year. The middle department of the Ludhiána High Vernacular school contained 120 pupils, and the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, which is supported from the endowment of the late Nawáb Fazl 'Ali Khán, contained 134 boys. There are branch Middle schools at Rewári, in the Gurgáon district, at Hoshiárpur, at Amritsar, at Batálá in the Gurdáspur district, at Lahore, at Gujránwála, and at Mooltán, containing 659 boys. They appear in the return of aided schools.

Altogether there were 4,293 boys, attending Middle schools under the direct management of the department. The number in the Upper and Middle schools together was 4,634, against 4,811 in the previous year. The fees collected in Middle schools amounted to Rs. 21,365, as compared with Rs. 20,264 in 1877-78.

Result of the Middle school examination.

99. From District schools there were 284 successful candidates for the Middle school examination, including 7 from the Middle department of the High Vernacular school at Ludhiána, and 8 from the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi.

In 1877-78, 236 boys from these schools passed the examination. These results shew satisfactory progress since last year. The failures in history and geography are few compared with the previous year, and in arithmetic also,

there has been an improvement, though this is still the subject in which most failures occur.

Of the successful candidates, 51 were from the Umbálla circle, 164 from the Lahore circle, 36 from the Ráwalpindi circle, and 18 from the Mooltán circle. The highest places were gained by Lahore boys, no less than 80 of whom gained more than half marks in compulsory subjects, against 20 in the Umbálla circle, 10 in the Rawalpindi, and 3 in the Mooltan circle.

Middle department, Delhi District school.

100. The Delhi Middle school contained at the close of the year, 211 pupils, against 243 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the fees, which amounted to Rs. 1,468. There were 11* candidates for the Middle school examination, of whom 10 passed. Delhi should send up a much larger number of successful candidates to the Middle school examination. At the same time, it must be remembered, that the Anglo-Arabic and Anglo-Sanskrit schools are attended by boys who would otherwise read in the District school, and who join the upper department of the latter institution, if they pursue their studies beyond the Middle school examination. These two schools sent up 15 successful candidates for the Middle school examination. Thus the Delhi Middle school and those connected with it supplied altogether 25 successful candidates. Even then, however, the result is not very satisfactory, as compared with that attained in the large towns of the Lahore circle. The 5th class of the Delhi school was last year much more promising than the 6th, and will, I hope, send up a larger number of candidates for the Middle school examination. The 3rd and 4th classes, however, were inferior to classes of the same standing in most District schools. The Inspector attributes this state of things to inferiority of teaching in the Lower schools, and he promises to take stringent measures to place them on a better footing.

Anglo-Arabic school, Delhi.

101. The Anglo-Arabic school, which is supported from the Nawáb fund, is making satisfactory progress.

District schools of the Middle class, Umballa circle.

102. The remaining District schools of the Middle class in the Umballa circle, which are situated at Rewari, Karnál, Bhiváni, Rohtak, Jagádhri, Umballa and Simla, (inclusive of the branch of the Rewari school) contained, at the close of the year 711 boys, against 785 at the end of 1877-78.

The rules regarding the levy of fees are strictly enforced in all these schools, and none of the boys, who attend them, are exempted from payment. Notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness, there has been an increase in the sum levied during the year, which amounted to Rs. 3,418.

* Besides 16 from the Upper school, who had been promoted in previous years without passing the examination.

For the Middle school examination, there were 40 candidates, of whom 34 were successful. In the previous year 34 passed out of 60. The largest and most important of these schools is at Rewari, in the Gurgaon district. It supplied 11 candidates for the Middle school examination, all of whom were successful.

The Umballa school, which was established at the beginning of the year under report, promises to be very successful. The staff of teachers was transferred from Rupar, where an aided Anglo-Vernacular school has been organized.

Middle department, High-Vernacular school Ludhiána

103. The middle department of the High-Vernacular school at Ludhiána is now in reality an Anglo-Vernacular school. English is taught in all the classes, and it will supply Anglo-Vernacular candidates for the next Middle school examination. Hitherto it has supplied candidates for examination in the vernacular only. In the last examination, 7 boys were successful, out of 9 who presented themselves.

Buildings of District schools, Umballa circle.

104. There is a great want of proper accommodation in the District schools of the Umballa circle. At Rewári, the school and boarding house are inconveniently crowded. Arrangements have, however, been now made for the addition of two new rooms to the school, and the erection of more rooms for the boarders, and a house for the Superintendent. The school house at Karnál is in very bad order. Two rooms were added to it a few years ago, but one of these is pronounced to be unsafe, and nothing has been done to make it fit for occupation. A portion of the boarding house is being rebuilt, but the materials used in this work appear, from the Inspector's report, to be of inferior quality. The Rohtak school house has been for a long time in bad order, and very extensive repairs will now be necessary. They have been commenced, but it is anticipated that some time must elapse before their completion. The Jagádhri school has been repaired, and the accommodation somewhat increased, by the addition of a verandah, but the building is very unsuitable. The Umballa school is at present very insufficiently accommodated in a hired building ; but the erection of a suitable school house is under consideration. The unfinished walls of the Ludhiána school have remained in the same condition for some years past.

Boarding houses, Umballa circle.

105 It is satisfactory to find some increase in the number of boarders in the Umballa circle, especially amongst those who live at their own expense, without the aid of scholarships. Such students are, however, still very few, as compared with those attending the schools of the Lahore circle.

Middle department, Lahore District school.

106 In the Lahore Middle school, including the aided branch, the decline in numbers, *i. e.* from 466 to 440, was slight, considering the unhealthiness of the year, and the pressure of high prices.

For the Middle school examination, there were 48 candidates, of whom 38 passed, a result that compares favorably with that of the previous year, when 21 passed out of 47.

Middle department, Amritsar District school.

107 The Amritsar Middle school, including the aided branch, contained at the close of the year 466 boys, which shews a slight increase since my last report. Out of 55 boys, who presented themselves for the Middle school examination, 42 were successful. All the classes are reported to be in good order, with the exception of the 5th, which is somewhat backward. A part of the Middle school is at present held in a separate and very inconvenient hired building ; but the Municipality have agreed to build a new and large school room in the compound of the main school.

Remaining Middle District schools, Lahore circle.

108. The remaining Middle schools of the Lahore circle, at Rahon, Hoshiárpur, Nurpur, Gurdáspúr, Batálá, Gujránwálá, and Ferozepore contained 1,154 boys, inclusive of Middle school branches, against 1,196 at the close of the previous year. Fees amounted to Rs. 6,052, which shews an increase of Rs. 748. 108 candidates presented themselves for the Middle school examination, of whom 85 were successful. In the previous year, 75 passed out of 107, who went up for the examination.

The Gurdáspur school is deserving of special mention. Taking into consideration the thoroughness and the high quality of the work, it is, though not comparatively very large, perhaps the best in the Province. The results of the Middle school examination shew not only that all the 16 boys of the 6th class passed in all subjects, but that they took very good places, one of them obtaining the highest marks for arithmetic, and another the highest aggregate marks, amongst all the pupils of the District schools of the Province, whilst no less than 13 boys obtained more than 50 per cent. on the agregate number of marks. The merits of the head-master have been recognized by substantial promotion, and he received also from Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of Amritsar, a present of a silver watch, as a mark of his personal approval. The boarding house contained 90 boys, whose health has been good throughout a rather sickly year, whilst their conduct has been unexceptional.

The Hoshiárpur school was very successful in the Middle school examination, having passed 23 boys out of 25, who presented themselves for examination, the total number of boys in the class being 29. It is to be regretted, however, that it was necessary to exclude two boys, who would otherwise have passed, in consequence of their having rendered or received assistance. From the Batála school, 14 boys passed out of a class of 15 ; and from Ferozepore, 9 out of 10 candidates were successful, the total number of boys in the class being 12. The latter result is remarkable, as the school suffered terribly from sickness. Several promising students fell victims to the fever ; and in the month of September, out of 490

boys, whose names were on the rolls of the Middle and Lower schools, and their branches, 24 only were in attendance, and in October it was necessary to close the school.

District schools of the Middle class, Ráwalpindi circle.

109 The District Middle schools in the Ráwalpindi circle are at Gujrát, where there is an upper department, at Jhelum, Bhera, Abbotabad and Kohát. Though some of these schools have suffered severely from the prevalence of sickness and scarcity, there has been no falling off in numbers, and the fees have slightly increased. There were at the close of the year 580 names on the rolls, and the fees amounted to Rs. 2,760.

There were 72 candidates for the Middle school examination, of whom 36 were successful. 41 of these candidates were sent up from the Gujrat school, and 21 passed the examination. There were many failures in English, and a large portion of the class gave signs of inefficient teaching.

The Jhelum school suffered more than any of the others from the unhealthiness of the season. From Bhera, 7 candidates out of 12 passed the Middle school examination ; and it is satisfactory to find, that, though the school has suffered from sickness and the prevailing scarcity, and the attendance was at one time considerably reduced, there has been on the whole no falling off of any kind.

The Abbottabad school has been injuriously affected by matters connected with the war ; but there has been no material diminution in numbers. The Kohát school has suffered from sickness, high prices, the movements of troops, the establishment of regimental schools, and other causes, enumerated by the Inspector which have contributed to reduce the attendance. 4 boys were successful in the Middle school examination. On the whole, the condition of the school is much more satisfactory than could have been expected in so unfavourable a season.

District schools of the Middle class, Mooltan circle

110. There are in the Mooltan circle three District Middle schools, at Mooltan, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan. To the two former are attached upper departments, recently formed. The three schools contained, at the close of the year, 403 boys, or 54 less than in 1877-78. There has been a considerable falling off at Mooltan, both in numbers and fees, but on the whole, the fees, amounting to Rs. 1,630, that were collected in the 3 schools, shew no material change since the previous year. Out of 32 candidates, 18 passed the Middle school examination. In the previous year 24 were successful.

The Mooltan school sent up 11 candidates to the Middle school examination, of whom 8 passed. The failures were all in arithmetic. The school continues to increase in popularity ; but owing to the unfavorable circumstances of the year both the numbers on the rolls, and the fees, have fallen off considerably. The Municipality have increased their monthly contribution, and have also voted

money for the construction of one new branch school-house, the provision of additional accommodation in others, and the supply of combined desks and benches, of an improved pattern, to the main school. An Arabic and a Sanskrit teacher, paid partly by the Municipality and partly by means of a small grant from the Panjab University College, are attached to the school. 91 boys learn Sanskrit, and 27 Arabic, besides a few outsiders. One boy of the Middle school passed the Maulavi examination in Arabic.

The Jhang school is favorably reported on by the Inspector, but there should be a larger number of successful candidates for the Middle school examination.

The school at Dera Gházi Khán has suffered from a variety of causes, the principal being great sickness, amongst both teachers and pupils, scarcity of food, and the prevalence of destructive floods. The number of boys in the Middle school, however, remained about the same, and the classes are in as good order as could be expected under the circumstances, whilst the fees have increased.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

(UNDER DEPUTY COMISSIONERS.)

111. There were, at the close of the year, 147 Government schools,—Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular of the Middle class,—under the management of Deputy Commissioners, being two less than at the close of the previous year. The number of boys was 18,639, and the average attendance 15,386, and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 10,357. In the previous year the number of boys was 20,437, the average attendance 16,801, and the fees amounted to Rs. 9,586.

Statistics Middle schools under Deputy Commissioners.

In these figures are included all the boys attending the schools, as the system of shewing the statistics of the lower departments separately, as in the case of District schools, has not yet been introduced. Of the 18,639 boys, 11,450 are in the Lower school, and 7,189 are in the four upper classes, which form the Middle school proper. In the Anglo-Vernacular schools, which are 23 in number, the English teachers are supported on the grant-in-aid system.

There were, also, under the management of District officers, 3 Anglo-Vernacular schools and 1 Vernacular school, containing 575 boys, maintained wholly on the grant-in-aid system.

112. From the Government schools, under the management of Deputy Commissioners, there were 799 candidates for the Middle school examination; of these, 51 passed the Anglo-Vernacular, and 468 the Vernacular examination, against 43, who passed the former, and 269 the latter, in the previous year, when there were 588

Results of Middle school examination in Government schools under Deputy Commissioners.

candidates. From the aided schools, only 7 candidates were successful. It is worthy of notice, that the number of boys from these schools, who have passed the last examination in the vernacular, is nearly treble the number who passed the year before last.

Government schools under Deputy Commissioners, Umballa circle.

113. In the Umballa circle, there were 44 Vernacular, and 6 Anglo-Vernacular Government schools, and 3 aided Anglo-Vernacular schools, under the management of Deputy Commissioners. In the Government schools, there were 6,255 boys, with an average attendance of 5,037, against 6,688 boys, with an average attendance of 4,871, in the previous year. The fees amounted to Rs. 4,594. In 1877-78, Rs. 4,071 were collected. These schools sent up 231 candidates for the Middle school examination, of whom 173 were successful, 7 passing the Anglo-Vernacular, and 159 the Vernacular examination. The aided schools sent up 8 candidates, of whom 7 passed.

The work of the schools in many of the districts of the Umballa circle, has been greatly interrupted by the severe sickness, and the scarcity that have prevailed ; and it is most satisfactory under such circumstances to find, that the number of boys from Middle Vernacular schools, who passed the Middle school examination, is nearly double the number who were successful in the previous year, and the proportion of passed students to the number of candidates, and to the total number of boys in the class, has been, on this occasion, considerably higher than in the Lahore circle, though no individual school in the Umballa circle has been so successful as some of the Lahore schools. In Ludhiana, where fever was especially severe, the Middle schools have supplied 34 successful candidates, against 25 in the preceding year ; and in Umballa the number has risen from 17 to 36. In Gurgaon, 33 candidates were successful.

Owing to the decrease of numbers, due to sickness, the fees collected in the Ludhiana district have somewhat fallen off. They amounted, however, to Rs. 1,413, which is more than double the amount collected in any other district, except Jullundur.

Government schools under Deputy Commissioners, Lahore circle.

114. The Lahore circle contained, at the close of the year, 56 Government schools of the Middle class, of which 15 were Anglo-Vernacular. The number on the rolls was 6,439, the average attendance 5,311, and the fees amounted to Rs. 4,005, against 7,293 on the rolls, an average attendance of 5,943, and Rs. 3,745 collected as fees, in the previous year. These schools sent up 318 candidates for the Middle school examination, of whom 19 passed the Anglo-Vernacular, and 176 the vernacular examination. In the previous year, out of 368 candidates, 133 were successful. It will be noticed that whilst there was a falling off in the number of candidates, due no doubt to sickness, there is a considerable increase in the actual number of passes, whilst the percentage of candidates, who have been successful, has risen from 29 to 62.

The schools in the Jullundur district still hold the first place in the circle. They all suffered very severely from the epidemic that raged in the District, to which one of the best of the head teachers fell a victim. Notwithstanding this, the results of the Middle school examination were even more satisfactory than in the previous year, 45 candidates passed the examination, the largest number of successful candidates supplied by any one district in the Province. The Hoshiárpur district holds the second place as regards the number of boys who passed the Middle school examination, in which 39 were successful. There are defects, however, in some of the schools. The attendance has declined, owing to two causes: the prevalence of fever, and the hasty introduction of an impracticable scheme for enhancing the school fees in certain localities. It was proposed, that where the Municipality could not afford to pay its proper share of the cost of a school, the amount should be made good by the parents of non-agriculturists. Hence it happened, that whilst boys in towns, where there were rich Municipalities, and in villages, continued to pay less than might be reasonably demanded, an attempt was made to levy fees at varying rates, but sometimes of exorbitant amount in towns, where the Municipalities were poor. This scheme was set on foot in consequence of the threatened withdrawal of all aid from the General Local fund; but the result was, that whilst the amount realized in fees was not materially increased, the attendance at the schools was very greatly diminished. The scheme has now, I believe, been abandoned; and that which prevails in the Ludhiána district, to which I have already referred in the introductory chapter, will no doubt be introduced.

Government schools under Deputy Commissioners, Ráwalpindi circle.

115. The Ráwalpindi circle contained, at the close of the year, 16 Government Middle schools under District officers, of which 2 were Anglo-Vernacular. The number of boys on the rolls was 2,693, the average attendance was 2,231, and the fees amounted to Rs. 707. In the previous year, the number of boys on the rolls was 2,854, with an average attendance of 2,382, and the fees amounted to Rs. 744. For the Middle school examination, there were 150 candidates, 107 of whom passed: 96 the Vernacular, and 8 the Anglo-Vernacular, examination. In the previous year, 71 candidates were successful in the two examinations.

In the Rawalpindi circle, the proportion of passed students, as compared with the number of candidates for the vernacular Middle school examination, and with the number of boys in the 6th class, is higher than in any other circle, as was the case last year. 21 boys of the Sukhu school, 13 of the Kalar school, both in the Ráwalpindi district, 13 of the Jalálpur school, in the Gujrát district, passed the examination, whilst no other vernacular school in the Province supplied more than 12 successful candidates.

The Sukhu school, above referred to, is attended by about 50 boys, who have passed through village schools. The head teacher, and most of the boys of the higher classes, were recently transferred from Gujar Khán, where there was no sufficient accommodation, either in the school room or the town. The general character of the work has continued to improve in the schools of the Ráwalpindi district. In Jhelum, the Anglo-Vernacular school at Pind Dádan Khán is a very good one, considering the limited funds expended on it, and the two Vernacular schools are above the average in efficiency. In Gujrát the Middle schools are all going on satisfactorily. In Sháhpur they are below the average. In Pesháwar there is one Middle school, maintained on the grant-in-aid system at head-quarters. The higher classes are attended chiefly by boys from the village schools, to whom scholarships are allowed by the District Committee.

Government schools under Deputy Commissioners, Mooltan circle.

116. In the Mooltan circle there were 25 Government schools of the Middle class, under district officers. They contained 3,252 boys, with an average attendance of 2,807, and the fees amounted to Rs. 1,051, contributed principally by the students of Anglo-Vernacular schools. In the previous year there were 3,602 boys with an average attendance of 2,985, and the fees amounted to Rs. 1,025. These schools sent up 113 candidates for the Middle school examination, of whom 17 were successful in the Anglo-Vernacular, and 32 in the Vernacular examination.

The Mooltan circle contains, as I pointed out last year, a large number of Middle schools, with many more pupils than Ráwalpindi. The number of boys, who have passed the Middle school examination, is still comparatively small, but there has been a considerable improvement since the previous year, when 9 boys only were successful in the Vernacular examination.

The best Middle school under the district authorities in the Mooltan circle is the Anglo-Vernacular school at Maghyána, in the Jhang district. It sent up 17 candidates to the Middle school examination, of whom 8 were successful. The attendance in the middle department is higher than in any of the Mission schools of the circle, and approaches that of District schools. Six other candidates from this district passed the Middle school examination, of whom 4 were Anglo-Vernacular, and 2 Vernacular students. Dera Ismail Khán supplied 12 successful candidates : 3 from the Anglo-Vernacular school at head-quarters, and 9 from Vernacular schools. The English department of the Dera Ismail Khán school is supported entirely from local sources. Amongst Vernacular schools, Kamálya, in the Montgomery district, was the most successful, 8 candidates having passed the examination.

In the Montgomery district, an attempt was made to provide against the expected withdrawal of aid from the General Local fund, by raising subscriptions in towns where Municipalities were too poor to pay their share of the cost of

education. The necessary funds appear to have been forthcoming, at least for one year, but the Commissioner considered such a source of income to be unstable. It is remarkable, also, that people who were unwilling or unable to pay a subscription in addition to school fees, withdrew their children, and a large diminution of numbers ensued, more than 100 having been withdrawn from the Kamályá school alone, which, as already stated, holds the first place in the Middle school examination amongst the vernacular schools of the circle.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.

117. At the close of the year, there were 1,217 Government schools of the Lower class. Amongst these are included the lower department and branches of the Ferozepore District school, and the lower departments of the Abottabad District school, of the Ludhiána High Vernacular school, and of the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, besides 1,210 Primary schools under the management of Deputy Commissioners. The lower departments of most District schools, being supported on the grant-in-aid system, have not, hitherto, been included in the returns of Government schools, though they will be considered Government schools under the new system of classification.

Statistics of Government Primary schools.

Want of funds has caused a slight reduction, from 1,215 to 1,210, in the number of Primary schools. The number on the rolls has fallen from 57,829 to 54,065 ; the average attendance from 46,682 to 43,107 ; and the number of boys reading in the two higher classes, after passing the Lower school examination, from 12,515 to 11,588. Fees amounted to Rs. 9,907, against Rs. 9,767 in the previous year.

If we compare the statistics of Government Middle and Primary schools under District officers, taken together, we find that the number of schools has fallen from 1,364 to 1,357, the number of boys on the rolls from 78,266 to 76,338, and the average attendance from 63,623 to 58,493. Fees amounted to Rs. 21,336 against Rs. 19,353 in the previous year.

For the Lower school examination, there were from Primary schools 4,411 successful candidates, against 5,758 in the previous year ; and for the Primary school examination, 1,790 against 1,809.

From Government Middle and Primary schools, under District officers, there were, on the whole, for the Lower school examination, 5,951 successful candidates against 6,063 in the previous year, and for the Primary school examination, 1,916 against 1,927.

118. In the Umballa circle, the number of Primary schools has been slightly increased, *i. e.*, from 304 to 310, but the number of boys, whose names are borne on the rolls, has fallen from 13,468

Government Primary schools, Umballa circle.

to 12,622, and the average attendance from 10,887 to 9,895. Fees amounted to Rs. 3,122, against Rs. 2,937, collected in the previous year. There were 855 successful candidates for the Lower school examination, and 336 for the Primary school examination, against 1,197 for the former, and 292 for the latter, in 1877-78.

The Primary schools of the Umballa circle are, on the whole, far behind those of the Lahore circle.* The best schools are in the Ludhiána district. Forty nine schools with 1,863 pupils supplied 208 successful candidates for the Lower school examination, and 99 for the Primary school examination. In this district, the rate of fees per head continues to be higher than in any other part of the Province. The sickness that prevailed here was very severe, and the numbers fell off 20 per cent. in consequence. It is very creditable, under such circumstances, that the schools should still have held the highest place in the examinations. The Primary schools of the Umballa district have improved, and stand next to those of Ludhiána. Fifty-nine schools, with 2,752 boys, sent up 154 successful candidates to the Lower school examination, and 87 to the Primary school examination.

The third place is held by the schools of the Delhi district, which have continued to progress steadily during the last three years. They have been gradually supplied with more efficient teachers, though there is still room for improvement in this respect.

From 38 schools containing 1,661 boys, there were 101 successful candidates for the Lower School examination, and 41 for the Primary school examination. Both Umballa and Delhi, however, should furnish a much larger number of successful candidates for these examinations.

Government Primary schools, Lahore circle.

119. The number of Primary schools in the Lahore circle has risen from 542 to 544, and the fees from Rs. 5,245 to Rs. 5,394. The number of pupils, however, has fallen from 24,616, with an average attendance of 20,222, to 23,097, with an average attendance of 18,616. In the Lower school examination 2,040 boys were successful, and in the Primary school examination 876, against 2,570 and 935 in the previous year. Last year the Jullundur Primary schools held the first place in the circle. They suffered, however, greatly from the prevailing sickness. Sixteen teachers and a large number of pupils died; and the schools were virtually closed for a whole quarter. Taking these adverse circumstances into consideration, the progress has been very satisfactory. There were at the end of the year 72 schools, with 3,208 boys on

* The comparison, however, is not altogether fair. In the returns of Vernacular Middle schools, as I have already observed, boys in every stage of advancement are at present included. Now the proportion of Middle schools to Primary is very much larger in the Umballa than in the Lahore circle, and as Middle schools are situated in towns and large villages, it follows that a larger proportion of the schools situated in such places in the Umballa circle, *i. e.*, of the largest and best schools, is excluded from the return of Primary schools than is the case in the other circles. The statistics, as prepared under the new system, will admit of a more exact comparison.

the rolls. 290 boys passed the Lower school examination, and 158 the Primary school examination. The Primary schools of the Hoshiárpur district have on this occasion taken the first place in the examinations. There were 78 schools with 3,096 boys on the rolls, of whom 349 were successful in the Lower school examination, and 171 in the Primary school examination. The Amritsar schools are not in good order. They will probably improve under a younger and more active officer than the late District Inspector, on whom the infirmities of age were beginning to tell. The schools in the Gurdáspur district are reported to be, as a rule, in good condition. In Siálkot very fair progress has been made. The Lahore schools, always backward, have suffered from frequent changes, in consequence of the employment of the District Inspector on various occasions to act as Munsif. The Gujránwála schools have, on the whole, come out fairly in the examinations ; but many of them are very backward, and though many men from the district have passed through the Normal school, there is great difficulty in providing competent teachers. This is attributed by the Inspector to the fact, that until a recent date most of the teachers were very badly paid. In Ferozepore the fever was so severe, that all school work was completely suspended. Considering all the circumstances of the year, the schools were in very fair order when the sickness abated.

Government Primary schools, Ráwalpindi circle.

120. In the Ráwalpindi circle there were 194 Primary schools, containing 11,703 boys, with an average attendance of 9,291. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,181. In 1877-78 there were 205 schools, containing 12,275 pupils, with an average attendance of 10,122. The number of boys in each school in the circle, more especially in the Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrát districts, is very high as compared with other parts of the Province. The difference is greater, no doubt, in consequence of the comparatively small number of Middle schools, so that large schools are included in the returns, that would not appear if they were raised to the Middle grade. Allowing for this, however, the attendance per school in the 3 districts, above referred to, is unusually high. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,349. 899 boys passed the Lower school examination, and 310 the Primary school examination, against 1,210 and 360, who passed the corresponding examinations in the previous year. It should be observed, that the decrease in the number of passes is due in part to the fact that half the schools in the Ráwalpindi district were not examined, for the reason stated above in the chapter on Controlling Agencies. The reduction in the number of schools is due chiefly to the abolition of 8 schools in the Hazára district, in consequence of the anticipated withdrawal of the grant from the General Local fund.

There has been a considerable falling off in numbers in the Ráwalpindi district. In addition to causes prevailing elsewhere, the illness of the District Inspector has had an injurious effect on the schools. The depression, however, is

but temporary. The Patwáris' school affords a great encouragement to rural education. 70 pupils are admitted annually for one year's training, and good hopes of employment are held out. A large number of the older boys in Primary schools are working with the view to qualify as Patwáris. There were at the close of the year 46 schools with 3,253 boys. 162 boys were successful in the Lower school examination, and 55 in the Primary school examination, but, as already stated, about half the schools only were examined.

The Jhelum district suffered more than any other from the prevailing sickness, which caused a considerable falling off in numbers. Schools attended chiefly by the literary classes are doing very well. Those, in which the agricultural element predominates, are very inferior to the others, but in a few, where the teacher is industrious and popular, fair results are attained. 223 boys passed the Lower school examination, and 109 the Primary school examination.

Amongst the general depression in educational work, it is satisfactory to find that great improvement has taken place in the Gujrát schools, as is specially seen in the results of the examinations. The best schools are in the northern part of the district. In the Bár similar activity is not to be expected. 298 boys passed the Lower school examination, and 109 the Primary school examination.

In the Sháhpur district there is very little desire for education amongst the agricultural population. The area of cultivation is steadily increasing, and the boys are required to work on the land. Hence there is little temptation to attend school, in the hope that the education thus received may lead to other occupation.

In the Pesháwar district political events have had, as might be expected, more effect than elsewhere, and fever has been as prevalent as in Jhelum and Ráwalpindi. Hence there has been a considerable falling off in the attendance. The results of the examinations shew progress since the previous year. Though the condition of the schools cannot be said to be satisfactory, and Primary education received a severe check from the destruction by severe rains of some of the principal schoolhouses, about two years ago, there is decided progress from year to year. In Yúsafzai, though the villages are large and flourishing, there is no desire for education. In the villages about Pesháwar, Mardán, Naushera, Akora and Charsada, however, a limited number of Patháns and others are glad to attend school, with the view of obtaining employment. A new feature is the growing desire of Kháns, Military officers, and others in good circumstances, to send their sons to schools. Such boys are now, the Inspector states, to be found in most schools ; and on the whole, it is evident, that apart from disturbing causes, the demand for education, though very limited, is increasing.

A few years ago, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desired that the District Committee should aid the Mullás who maintain private schools or maktabs/

In every village the young boys read the Qurán in the mosque, and occasionally some of them learn a little Persian. They do not learn to translate the Qurán, and this, indeed, is often beyond the power of the teacher. It was found that hardly any of these schools could be made efficient by grants-in-aid; but Mr. CHRISTIE, District Superintendent of Police, who was at one time in charge of the educational business of the district, hit upon the plan of creating such schools as His Honor contemplated. As observed by the Inspector, the experiment may have been worth trying, but was not very likely to succeed, and has led to some waste of money. At present 10 of these schools are maintained.

Formerly, there were 2 vernacular schools only in the Hazára district. In 1873, a Chief Muharrir was appointed, and towards the close of the year 14 new schools were opened. The number of schools was subsequently raised to 24, and the numbers on the rolls continued to increase. In 1875, 104 boys passed the Lower school examination; but the standard was somewhat relaxed in their favor. In 1876, when the standard was more strictly enforced, 65 boys were successful. In this year, some of the schools contained the full complement of classes, and candidates appeared for the first time for the Primary school examination, at which 30 were successful. In 1877, though all the schools were not examined, 98 boys were successful in the Lower school examination, and 33 in the Primary school examination. Ten of the schools were in really good order, and some of the others promised well. The majority of the teachers, however, were untrained men, and unpractised in arithmetic, even though they knew something of the rules. Mr. PEARSON thinks that an exaggerated idea prevailed as to the success that had been achieved, but it still appears to me, to have been not a little remarkable.

It was of course impossible that the schools should equal those of the more advanced districts, but the results of the examinations held in 1876 and 1877, only three and four years after the schools had been established, will bear a very favorable comparison with those attained during the year under report in Sháhpur and Pesháwar, or even in the more backward districts of the Umballa circle, where the schools have been so many years in existence. In the Haripur tahsíl, education seems to be really desired, even by the Rathans, but in the hill tracts of the northern part of the district the success achieved was mainly due to the influence of the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Muharrir. The liberal award of scholarships was a great incentive to industry. Stipends were awarded to 15 boys, who had passed the Primary school examination, in order to enable them to join the Haripur school and prosecute their studies to a higher standard. Promises of additional scholarships were made and of employment to boys who should succeed in passing the Middle school examination. Soon afterwards the schools were unfavorably affected by a combination of circumstances. Colonel WATERFIELD, to whom the success of the schools was chiefly owing, left the district, and the Chief Muharrir became

negligent. Scarcity prevailed, amounting in the hill tracts to famine, and the people's thoughts were occupied with frontier affairs. No less than 8 schools were reduced, in consequence of the expected withdrawal of assistance from the General Local fund. Instead of additional scholarships, it appeared that the fund, from which a portion of the original number had been paid, would be withdrawn. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Inspector, at his last visit, should have found that the schools had deteriorated, and that there was a considerable falling-off in numbers. The depression, however, is due, in a great measure, to temporary causes, and I was recently informed by the Assistant Commissioner, that the people of some of the villages, where schools had been reduced, had offered to subscribe with the view of providing funds for their re-establishment. It did not appear that this proposal was accepted, and it may be doubted whether the people would have been content to bear such a burden permanently; but the fact that such an offer was made is, I think, encouraging.

Government Primary schools, Mooltan circle.

121. The Mooltan circle contained at the close of the year 162 Primary schools with 6,643 pupils, and an average attendance of 5,305. The fees amounted to Rs. 210. In the previous year, the number of schools was 164, containing 7,470 pupils, with an average attendance of 5,651, and the fees amounted to Rs. 235. 617 boys passed the Lower school examination, and 268 the Primary school examination. It may be observed, that in proportion to the number of boys attending the schools, the number of candidates, who present themselves for these two examinations, and the number who pass, is considerably higher than in the Umballa circle.

The schools in the Mooltan district have made generally good progress, and the results of the examinations are creditable. The schools contained 1,496 boys, of whom 136 were successful in the Lower school examination, and 67 in the Primary school examination.

In Jhang the schools are in fair order, but there has been some falling off in the attendance.

In Montgomery the progress has been satisfactory, 22 boys passed the Primary school examination, against 12 in the previous year. In Muzaffargarh there has been a considerable falling off, especially amongst agriculturists, due to scarcity. There has been also a considerable decrease in the number of passes in the Primary and Lower school examinations. The schools, however, are considered, both by the Inspector and Deputy Commissioner, to be in fair order. In Dera Ismáil Khán there has been a considerable falling off, both in numbers and the results of the examinations. The latter, however, are still very satisfactory for a frontier district; 93 boys were successful in the Lower school examination, and 46 in the Primary school examination, and the condition of the schools is as good as could be expected, considering the extent to which sickness and scarcity have

prevailed, and the disturbed state of the Frontier. In Dera Gházi Khán the schools are reported to be in fair order. There is no material change in the numbers ; but considerable improvement in the results of the examinations. 102 passed the Lower school examination, and 45 the Primary school examination. In Bannú there has been a falling off, both in numbers and in the results of the examinations.

GOVERNMENT FEMALE SCHOOLS.

122. The number of Government Female schools has fallen from 122 to 105 ; the number of girls on the rolls from 3,147 to 2,681 ; and the average attendance from 2,498 to 2,245. Of these schools, 22 are in the Umballa circle; 71 in the Lahore circle; 1 in the Ráwalpindí circle; and 11 in the Mooltan circle.

Statistics of Government Female schools.

123. In the Umballa circle, the number of schools has fallen from 26 to 22, and the number of pupils on the rolls, from 523 to 486. There are 3 schools in the Delhi district; 3 in the Gurgáon district ; 1 in the Rohtak district ; 2 in the Umballa district ; and 12 in the Ludhiána district.

Government Female schools, Umballa circle.

The Inspector reports that the school at Nizám-ud-Dín in the Delhi district, and 2 schools in the Ludhiána district, are making very good progress, and that the other female schools in the Ludhiána district are doing fairly. Little has been done in the remaining schools. 9 girls passed the Primary school, and 13 the Lower school examination. If I am not mistaken, this is the first occasion on which any girls in this Province have passed the former examination. No doubt some girls might have passed in most subjects, but very few have ever come up to the requisite standard in arithmetic. In the Delhi district fees amounting to Rs. 2-13-0 have been levied. Though this sum is insignificant in itself, it marks a beginning, which may lead to important results.

124. In the Lahore circle, the number of schools has fallen from 82 to 71, and the number of girls on the rolls, from 2,244 to 1,839. The Jullundar District contains 37 schools; the Kángra district, 2 ; the Amritsar district, 4; the Gurdáspur district 3 ; the Siálkot district, 17 ; the Lahore District, 6 ; and the Ferozepore district, 2.

Government Female schools, Lahore circle.

The Inspector reports that nearly all these schools have been carefully inspected, but that no great progress is apparent. Improvement may be expected, during the current year, in the Jullundur district. The number of aided female schools in the city and suburbs has been reduced, some, which were practically worthless, having been abolished, whilst the savings thus effected were expended on the improvement of the others. The Deputy Commissioner intends to extend the same plan to the Government schools throughout the district. Decided improvement has taken place in many of the girls' schools in the Siálkot district. Two

are in good order, about 6 others are very fair schools, and 8 or 10 moderate. A very promising school has been opened at Zafarwál, in this district, which is attended by the daughters of Lálá BIRJ NATH, the tahsíldár, and of many of the leading men of the town. The man employed by the District Committee, to superintend the schools of the district, has no knowledge of school work, and no more acquaintance with Persian and Urdú than he may have acquired since his appointment to his present post. In the Ferozepore district, the female school at Dharmkot has made good progress.

Government Female schools, Ráwalpindi circle.

125. The Ráwalpindi circle contained 1 Government female school only, which was established in the Gujrát district in 1876-77. The other female schools in the circle are supported on the grant-in-aid system.

Government Female schools, Mooltan circle.

126. The Mooltan circle contained at the close of the year 11 schools, with 329 girls on the rolls, being a reduction of 2 schools and 55 pupils; 8 of these schools are in the Jhang district, chiefly in the city of Jhang and the neighbouring town of Maghyáná. Most of these schools contain some little girls, who can read and write the Persian or Nágri character, and a few can work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic. Many also learn needle-work. In the Montgomery district, there were 3 schools, in which the girls apparently never got beyond the alphabet. Two have been closed since the end of the year.

SECTION V.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of Aided Institutions.

127. The following prescribed statement shews the statistics of aided schools:—

Descriptions of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number on rolls at close of 1878-79.	Average number on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Grants given by Government.	Expenditure from all sources other than grants given by Government.
Higher class ...	10	2,799	2,779	2,122	32,924	58.595
Middle do. ...	37	4,346	4,484	3,449	47,860	57,541
Lower do. ...	176	10,666	11,547	8,859	24,636	47,094
Female schools ...	240	7,216	7,208	5,441	33,608	63,077
Normal do. ...	6	277	256	214	15,915	11,557

The number of aided institutions has risen from 464 to 469 ; but the number of scholars has fallen from 26,697 to 25,304, owing to the unusual sickness that prevailed during the greater portion of the year. The number of schools of the higher class has increased by one, and so also has the numbers of Middle schools, whilst the number of schools of the lower class is one less than at the end of the previous year.

There has been an increase of 4 in the number of female schools.

Expenditure in aided institutions.

128. The grant from Provincial services, in aid of the current expenditure in schools of all kinds, amounted to Rs. 1,54,944, against Rs. 1,49,360 in the previous year. From District funds Rs. 5,736 were paid as grants, and Rs. 2,37,863 were expended from other sources ; so that the total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 3,98,543. From Provincial services Rs. 21,000 were paid to the Punjab University College, and Rs. 280 to the hill school nomination endowment fund, and a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made towards the building fund of St. MICHAEL'S school at Murree. The total expenditure on account of grants-in-aid from Provincial services amounted to Rs. 1,81,224, against Rs. 170,920 in the preceding year.

AIDED SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS.

Statistics of aided institutions for Europeans.

129. There are thirteen aided schools maintained specially for children of European descent, besides the European Training school at Delhi, which will be noticed under the head of aided Normal schools. The 13 schools comprise the LAWRENCE Asylum at Murree, for the children of soldiers; the Roman Catholic orphanages at Murree and Simla, where most of the girls are of the same class; 4 other schools at Simla; 4 at Lahore; 1 at Delhi; and 1 at Gujránwála. Two of these schools, the CHRIST Church school at Simla, and St. MICHAEL'S Roman Catholic orphanage at Murree, were opened during the year under report. The total number of pupils borne on the rolls was 753, of whom 57 attended the two new schools. In the 11 schools, that were previously in existence, there has been a falling off of 24.

Aided institutions for Europeans, Umballa circle.

130. In the Umballa circle there are 6 schools : 5 at Simla and 1 at Delhi. They contained at the close of the year 413 pupils. The Bishop COTTON school contained 126 boys. It has been successful in the examinations of the year, one boy passed the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University ; and out of 15 candidates for the Entrance examination, three passed in the first and five in the 2nd division; eleven boys went up for the Lower standard examination in Hindustáni, and all passed.

The state of the school is decidedly satisfactory ; the tuition is of a superior kind ; and the discipline very good. The total expenditure on the school

amounted to Rs. 24,222, of which Government gave Rs. 5,400, and Rs. 14,910 were raised in fees. The annual cost to Government for each pupil is Rs. 43.

The Auckland House school, containing 41 girls, was examined by the Inspector in September, and he reports that the results were not very satisfactory. Considering the age of the girls of the 1st class, the standard to which they had attained was not high ; and the Inspector notices a particular deficiency in spelling and arithmetic, and a very superficial knowledge of history and geography. The girls of the 2nd class were better prepared in the subjects they professed, than those of the first.

The lower classes had made fair progress. The finances of the school were still in an unsettled state, and uncertainty as to the possibility of maintaining it tended to prevent fresh accessions. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 3,600, and the cost to Government for each pupil was Rs. 90.

The Roman Catholic Female orphanage, which contained 154 girls, has made good progress during the year, and the classes are now in a fairly satisfactory condition. There has been a marked improvement both in studies and in discipline. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,200. The Government grant was Rs. 3,781, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil Rs. 24.

The MAYO Industrial school contained 31 pupils, 28 girls and 3 boys. The education given is very elementary, but sufficient for the position in which the girls will find themselves in after life. The Government grant was Rs. 1,200 ; Rs. 3,615 had been collected as subscriptions, and Rs. 924 in fees. The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 38.

The CHRIST Church school was established in March 1878, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 55 per mensem is allowed to it. At the close of the year it contained 21 pupils. When inspected by Mr. COOKE, in September last, it contained 39 pupils, but the number naturally fell off during the winter months. In May 1879, when the Inspector wrote his report, there were 38 boys on the rolls, besides 18 boys and 9 girls in the Infant school, which had been recently established.

The so-called European school of the S. P. G. Mission at Delhi contained 37 pupils, of whom all but five were girls. A large proportion of these children consists of native Christians, and the number of Europeans is much less than in the previous year, when it was well attended by children of railway employés, who seem to have been removed in consequence of the admission of natives. About a third of the pupils can read and write English, and some of them Urdú also ; the rest are quite beginners.

Aided schools for Europeans, Lahore circle.

131. There are five schools for children of European descent in the Lahore circle : four at Lahore and one at Gujránwála.

The Lahore High school contained at the end of the year 52 boys, the same number as at the close of the previous year. The number is always greatest at the end of the cold season, when the returns are made up. As the weather grows hotter the boys drop off, and it is not till October and November, that there is any considerable improvement in the attendance. Hence, though there were 52 boys at the beginning and end of the year, the average number on the rolls was 40 only, and the average attendance 31. The income has increased from Rs. 6,150 to Rs. 7,451, and, whereas in the previous year there was an excess of expenditure over income, amounting to Rs. 737, there has been, during the year under report, a surplus income of Rs. 128. The comfort of the boarders has been greatly increased by the erection of a new dormitory. The teaching of the classes is more methodical and careful than formerly, and the progress of the boys has been satisfactory.

In the Anárkalí girls' school the number of children has fallen from 22 to 15, the average attendance from 13 to 10; and the receipts in fees from Rs. 781 to Rs. 609. The cost of the school exceeded the income by Rs. 200. The progress of the few children in the school has been satisfactory. There must be a considerable number of girls in the station who might attend this school with advantage; but the establishment of a Roman Catholic school has probably drawn away many pupils. If no improvement takes place during the current year, it will no doubt be found necessary to close the school.

The number of children attending the Naulakhá and Donald Town school has increased from 25 to 34, but the average daily attendance has fallen from 18 to 15, and the fees from Rs. 399 to Rs. 371. The Government grant, on the other hand, was raised from Rs. 1,080 to Rs. 1,410, and the Railway Company's grant from Rs. 854 to Rs. 1,049. A fair elementary education is given.

The Saint JAMES' orphanage has suffered a great loss in the death of the Head Master of the boys' school. The number of boys has fallen from 44 to 35, and of girls from 33 to 30. Owing in part to the failing health of the late Master, the teaching of the boys school has been unsatisfactory; but the girls have been taught with intelligence. There has been a considerable falling off in the income, which amounted to Rs. 3,444, and did not suffice to cover the expenditure. Money has been collected for the erection or purchase of a new building, which is much needed.

The Gujránwálá girls' school contained 14 pupils, or one less than at the close of the previous year. It is attended by the children of the poorer clerks and Christian residents of the station, and is of some use, though very little is taught in it. It receives a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Aided schools for Europeans, Ráwalpindi circle.

132. There are two aided schools for Europeans in the Ráwalpindi circle, the Sir HENRY LAWRENCE Memorial Asylum and Saint MICHAEL'S Convent or Roman Catholic orphanage. The Asylum contained 143 children: 81 boys and 62 girls. It contained in the preceding year 151. The number of applications for admission has fallen of, owing,

in Mr. PEARSON'S opinion, to the short service system. The results of the examination of the girls' school were on the whole satisfactory. The hand-writing was good, and the spelling accurate, and improvement was visible in arithmetic, though some of the girls were still deficient in this subject. The Inspector notices a bad habit of reading rapidly and indistinctly. In the boys' school the standard of attainments is decidedly higher than in the previous year; Urdú is the only subject in which a deficiency is noted by the Inspector. For a time the study of this subject was discontinued altogether, but an assistant master, competent to teach Urdú, has been recently appointed, under whom a good beginning has been made. The general condition of the Asylum is very satisfactory, and reflects much credit upon the Reverend G. PEAKE, and the members of his family, who officially or otherwise are concerned in the management. The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 138.

The Roman Catholic Female orphanage at Murree has been in existence for three years, and has received a Government grant since the beginning of the year under report. This school is similar in character to its sister Institution at Simla, and is recognized by the Military department as one to which the orphan children of soldiers may be sent. It contained at the close of the year 36 girls, and there is accommodation for double that number. The cost of education is very much less than in the LAWRENCE Asylum, as the officials and teachers are not paid according to the value of their services, which are given gratuitously, food and clothing only being provided. The cost to Government of each child, which amounts to Rs. 61, is high as compared with the Roman Catholic orphanage at Simla, but will of course be diminished as the number of pupils increases. The girls are well taught, fairly intelligent, and very well cared for. I was particularly struck, on a recent visit to the Institution, with the evident signs of good feeling that pervaded it, and with the success of the Lady Superintendent and the sisters in winning the confidence and affection of the girls, especially little children, several of them orphans, who had lately joined.

To the Roman Catholic orphanage at Murree, as at Simla, is attached boarding school for children of a higher class. This boarding school is self-supporting; it receives no grant from Government, but contributes, I believe, to some small extent to the support of the orphanage. I went over the building, and the general arrangements appeared to me to be excellent.

Schools for Europeans, Mooltan.

133. There is one school only for children of European descent in the Mooltan circle. It is in the station of Mooltan. It has been recommended for a grant, with effect from the 1st April last; but received no aid during the year under report. It contains 13 boys and 12 girls, the more advanced of whom are reading the IV National Reader, and learning the History of England, geography and arithmetic. Measures have been taken which will tend to raise the attendance.

Aided Schools of the Higher Class for Natives.

Statistics of aided schools of the higher class for natives.

134. There were, at the close of the year, 9 aided schools of the higher class for natives : 2 in the Umballa circle, 5 in the Lahore circle, and 2 in the Ráwalpindi circle, all maintained by Missions. They contained 2,673 boys, and the average attendance was 1,998. At the end of the previous year, there were 8 such schools, besides the American Mission school at Gujránwála, which, though virtually a school of the higher class, had not as yet been shown in that grade in the returns. The number of boys in the 8 schools was 2,273, and in the Gujránwála school 450, making 2,723 in all. During the year under report, the fees amounted to Rs. 7,396, being a slight increase as compared with the previous year. These schools for the most part contain, as I have pointed out in previous reports, boys in every stage of advancement, and it is therefore impossible to compare their statistics with those of Government schools of the higher class, which contain exclusively boys who have completed the Middle school course. Next year the returns of aided and Government schools will be compiled on a uniform plan, in accordance with the new scheme of classification laid down by the Government of India.

University examination results.

135. There were 26 candidates for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 14 were successful. In the previous year, out of the same number of candidates, 13 were successful. The results of the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, held in the beginning of the year, were noticed in my last report. Out of 36 candidates, 32 were successful.

Results of examinations.

136. The following table shews the results of the Entrance, the Middle school and the Lower school examinations for these schools. Boys from the branches of these schools, who have passed the Lower school examination are included :—

	Number of Candidates who passed.				
	Entrance examination, Calcutta University.	Entrance examination Punjab University College.	Both Entrance examinations.	Middle school examination.	Lower school examination.
Delhi	...	8	...	4	36
Ludhiána	3	...	...	14	6
Jullundur	4	1	...	6	28
Amritsar	1	3	...	15	28
Siálkot, Scotch	...	5	...	8	29
Lahore	2	9	...	12	44
Gujránwalá	...	5	...	7	33
Ráwalpindi	2	...	...	15	10
Pesháwar	2	1	...	4	...
Total	14	32	...	85	214

I am glad to find a great improvement in the results of the Middle school examination, 85 candidates having been successful against 53 in the last examination, and 27 in the examination which preceded it. In the Lower school examination, 214 boys passed, against 187 in the previous year. This improvement is satisfactory, but still leaves very much to be desired. The number of boys who succeed in passing these examinations, is still very small, as compared with number of boys in the schools.

Aided schools of the higher class for natives, Umballa circle.

137. The Society for the propagation of the Gospel Mission school at Delhi contained in the main school 125 pupils, and in the branches 570, being a total decrease of 137 since the previous year. Fees collected in the main school amounted to Rs. 938-7-0 against Rs. 1,159 collected in the previous year; 8 boys passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, but 5 who were sent up to the Calcutta University Entrance, all failed, and 4 boys only passed the Middle school examination. This is not at all creditable to the school. The other classes were fairly prepared in most subjects, but neither arithmetic nor Persian had been efficiently taught, and the Inspector reports that incompetent men are still employed to give instruction in these subjects.

The American Presbyterian Mission school at Ludhiána contained 190 pupils in the main school, and 154 in the branches, or 73 less than at the end of the previous year. Fees in the main school amounted to Rs. 848-11-0, being a slight decrease; 3 boys appeared at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University. All passed, and 2 gained Government scholarships, and joined the Lahore college. Out of 18 candidates, 15 passed the Middle school examination. The Upper and Middle school classes are making fair progress, but the Lower school is very backward, especially in arithmetic, which is badly taught. English is commenced in the Lower school, where it cannot be taught to any good purpose, and the result is that the boys take a year longer than those in Government schools to pass through the lower department, and when they have done so, very few come up to the standard of the Lower school examination.

Aided schools of the higher class for natives, Lahore circle.

138. There has been a slight accession to the numbers in the American Presbyterian Mission school at Jullundar, which contained at the close of the year 258 pupils, but a considerable falling off in the branches. The fees collected in the main school have fallen from Rs. 690 to Rs. 668; 4 boys passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University; 1 the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College; and 6 the Middle school examination. The school performs a very useful work in Jullundur; but the Inspector reports, that the former standard of teaching has not been altogether maintained; and that the people of the city would hail the establishment of a Government district school with the greatest joy.

The Church Mission main school at Amritsar contained at the end of the year 197 boys, and the 5 branches 928, being a decrease of 22 in the former, and

of 6 in the latter. The total fee collections also have fallen from Rs. 1,139 to 1,091. One boy passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University; 3 the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, and 15 the Middle school examination. The Upper and Middle schools are very well taught, but very little is done in the branch schools, which do not contribute a sufficient number of boys to the main school. This is almost the only Mission school in which athletic sports are regularly cultivated; and the Inspector states, that the cricket club possesses the strongest school eleven in the Punjab.

The Scotch Mission school at Siálkot is reported to be in very good order. The total number of boys has increased from 305 to 347, and the average attendance from 219 to 260, whilst the fees have risen from Rs. 282 to Rs. 324. The classes are arranged strictly according to the Government scheme; but, as in most Mission schools, the upper classes are comparatively small. 5 boys were successful in the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, and 8 in the Middle school examination.

The American Presbyterian Mission school in Lahore contained 447 boys, being 2 more than at the end of the previous year; the average attendance increased from 345 to 362, and the fees from Rs. 1,476 to Rs. 1,596. The school has also 22 branches containing 906 boys, who contributed Rs. 1,154 in fees. This shews a reduction of 2 schools, 286 boys, and Rs. 35 in fees. The teaching in the branches is purely elementary, and does not reach to the standard of the Lower school examination. Before appearing at this examination, the boys spend some time in the main school. 2 boys passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University; 9 the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College; 12 the Middle school examination, and 44 the Lower school examination. Though these results are small as compared with the number of scholars, they shew improvement since the previous year.

Aided schools of the higher class for natives, Rawalpindi circle.

139. In the American Presbyterian Mission school at Rawalpindi, the number on the rolls of the main school has fallen from 316 to 271; and the average attendance from 238 to 225, whilst the fees have risen from Rs. 893 to Rs. 1,061. 2 boys appeared at the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University and passed; and 15 were successful in the Middle school examination. Except in some points of detail, the whole of the main school is well taught. Very few boys can be induced to remain in the Upper school. Mr. PEARSON remarks, that for practical purposes the Middle school examination is, in this part of the Province, the end of the school career, and boys, who stay on, lose time without any corresponding advantage, so far as their prospects in life are concerned. The case, he adds, is parallel to that of young men in England, who are not educated for any one of the learned professions.

The numbers on the rolls of the Church Mission school at Peshawar have fallen from 273 to 250; the average attendance from 226 to 189; and fees from Rs. 763 to Rs. 717. Though numbers have been reduced in consequence of the severe epidemic, and the various obstructions resulting from the war, the boys are better prepared in their subjects. The Inspector records very high praise to this school, as regards discipline and neatness of work, in which respect it will compare favorably with any in the circle. 2 students passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and 1 the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College; but it is found very difficult to retain boys in the upper department. The number of pupils who attain to the Middle school standard also is very small, 4 only having passed the last examination. The proportion of Mussalmans is increasing, and the school is attended by a good many Patháns from the district.

AIDED MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Statistics of aided schools of the middle class for natives.

140. There are 34 aided schools of the Middle class for natives. Of these 18 are Anglo-Vernacular Mission schools, 7 are branches of District schools; 1 Vernacular and 3 Anglo-Vernacular schools are under Deputy Commissioners; 1 is a regimental school; 3 are under Cantonment Magistrates; and 1 is under a Native Committee, who act in concert with the Inspector. The number of schools is the same as last year, but the number on the rolls has fallen from 5,036—or, omitting the Gujránwálá school, now included in the higher grade—from 4,568 to 4,130. The average attendance was 3,274, and the fees amounted to Rs. 9,363.

There were 22 successful candidates for the Middle school examination from aided schools under Government officers; and 28 from Mission schools, including 1 boy who passed in the vernacular. In the previous year there were 4 successful candidates from the schools under Government officers, and 21 from the Mission schools, including 4 who passed in the vernacular.

Aided middle class schools for natives, Umballa circle.

141. The schools in the Umballa circle include the Anglo-Sanskrit school at Delhi; 2 American Presbyterian Mission schools, 1 in the city, the other in the cantonments at Umballa; Anglo-Vernacular schools under District officers at Jhajjar, Rupar and Kasauli; and a branch of the Riwari District school.

The Anglo-Sanskrit school in Delhi has now existed 10 years. It is supported by means of a subscription, to which Lálá Rami Mal, Honorary Magistrate, is the principal contributor, fees, and a Government grant. The subscription has been recently guaranteed for a further period of 5 years. The school contains 79 boys, all in the middle department; 7 boys passed the last Middle school

examination, but 4 only took up Sanskrit. The object of the school being to promote the study of Sanskrit amongst Anglo-Vernacular students, all the boys should be required to learn that language. The present Head Master has not been altogether successful in the management of the school. The Umballa city Mission school is reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition. Arithmetic is badly taught. The school contained 175 boys, a falling off of 82 since the previous year. Four boys passed the Middle school examination, and 5 only the Lower school examination. The Cantonment Mission school contained 199 pupils. One boy passed the Middle school examination, and 23 the Lower school examination. The population is a fluctuating one; boys remain a very short time at school, and three-fourths of them are in the lowest class of all.

The schools under Deputy Commissioners at Jhajjar and Rupar supplied 7 successful candidates for the Middle school examination. In future returns, these, and the Kasauli school, and the branch of the Rewarí school, will be shewn amongst Government schools.

Aided middle class schools for natives, Lahore circle.

142. The 17 schools in the Lahore circle comprise 9 Mission schools at the Jullundur cantonment, Kángrá, Dharmsála, Majíthá in the Amritsar district, Batála, Siálkot cantonment, Narowál in the same district, Lahore and Wazírabád; 5 branches of District schools at Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Batála, Lahore and Gujranwála; 2 schools under the Cantonment Magistrates at Mián Mír and Ferozepore, and the regimental school of the 4th Gurkhás at Baklo.

The cantonment school, maintained by the American Mission at Jullundur, is a small but useful institution, though not so efficient as it might be. The attendance and fees have fallen off; 2 boys passed the Middle school examination. No boys from the Kángrá and Dharmsála schools have yet passed the Middle school examination. These schools will no doubt improve under Mr. BATEMAN, who has now taken over the management of them. The school at Majíthá contains very few boys in the Middle department, and is very expensive, considering the work that is done in it. The boarding school for native Christian boys at Batála has been lately opened, and is likely to do very well. In the Siálkot cantonment Mission school the attendance is of a fluctuating character, and the teaching not of a high order. One boy passed the Middle school examination. The Church Mission school at Narowál is really no more than a Primary school, and is clearly not worth the money expended on it. There has been some little improvement in the Wazírabád school, and 1 boy was successful in the Middle school examination.

The Mián Mír cantonment school has fallen off greatly, owing in part, no doubt, to the movement of troops. The cantonment school at Ferozepore is a very fair one, and 4 boys passed the Middle school examination. It suffered greatly from the fearful sickness that prevailed in the city and cantonments.

The number of boys in the regimental school at Baklo has increased from 56 to 76. The school is in somewhat an anomalous position, as it receives a grant from the Civil Government, whilst its control is in the hands of the Superintendent of Army schools. The teaching is not very good, except in English hand-writing, which the boys pick up very readily. The pupils, when old enough, shew an inclination to seek civil employment, instead of enlisting in the regiment.

Aided middle schools for natives, Ráwalpindí circle.

143. The schools in the Ráwalpindí circle comprise the American Presbyterian Mission school in the cantonments at Ráwalpindí, the Church Mission school in the Pesháwar cantonments, the Scotch Mission School at Gujrát, and the Vernacular school in the city of Pesháwar.

The cantonment or sadr bazaar school at Ráwalpindi is taught with more regularity than formerly, but the teaching staff is rather weak. None of the boys passed the Middle school examination.

In the Pesháwar cantonment school there has been a falling off in numbers, and none of the pupils have passed the Middle school examination. Its general condition, however, is considered creditable by the Inspector, taking into account the fluctuating character of the population. The Gujrát Mission school is attended chiefly by boys, who cannot afford to pay the fees levied in the District school. The staff is weak, and few of the classes are taught really well in any subject. There were 10 candidates for the Middle school examination, of whom 3 were successful.

The Pesháwar Vernacular school is in fair order. The upper classes are attended chiefly by boys from the villages, to whom scholarships have been awarded by the District Committee. It has not yet supplied any candidates for the Middle school examination.

Aided middle schools for natives, Mooltan circle.

144. In the Mooltan circle there are Mission schools of the middle class at Mooltan, at Shujá'ábád in the same district, at Dera Ismail Khán, and at Bannu. There is an Anglo-Vernacular school under the Cantonment Magistrate at Mooltan, and there is also a branch of the Mooltan district school, which is maintained on the grant-in-aid system.

The Mooltan Mission school is reported to have made fair progress. 10 boys went up for the Middle school examination of whom 3 passed. 7 failed in arithmetic, and 4 in English also. The Mission school at Dera Ismaíl Khán is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, though the numbers have been affected by sickness. There were 17 candidates for the Middle school examination, of whom 8 were successful. There has been no material change in the Shujá'ábád and Bannu Mission schools. From the former 1 boy passed the Middle school examination; the latter sent up no candidates.

The cantonment school at Mooltan suffers from the difficulties usual in such cases. It supplied, however, 4 successful candidates for the last Middle school examination. Owing to the failure of funds, it has been found expedient to reduce the upper classes, so that it will in future rank as a Primary school.

AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS FOR NATIVES.

145. Amongst aided schools of the Lower class are included the lower departments and branches of the majority of District schools, 82 in number, 52 branches of Mission schools, 34 Primary Mission schools, and 7 others.

Statistics of aided lower class schools for natives.

In the lower departments and branches of District schools, maintained on the grant-in-aid system, there were 6,529 boys, the average attendance was 5,584, and the fees amounted to Rs. 10,664. At the end of the previous year there were 6,802 boys on the rolls, with an average attendance of 6,195, and Rs. 10,413 were collected as fees. There are also 486 boys in lower departments and branches not receiving a grant. The total number of boys in these lower departments and branches is 7,015 against 7,264 in the previous year; and they sent up 933 successful candidates to the Lower school examination against 994 on the previous occasions.

The branches of Mission schools contained at the close of the year 2,941 boys, and the average attendance was 2,544. This shews a considerable falling off since the previous year.

The boys attending lower classes in the same buildings as aided schools of the higher and middle classes, are included in the returns of these schools.

Of the Primary Mission schools, 24 are for low caste boys in the Delhi district, 7 are at Kotgarh and neighbouring villages, and 3 in British Láhaul.

The Baptist Mission schools for low caste boys in Delhi and the neighbourhood contained 582 pupils: Of these 97 were Christians, 469 boys of low caste, and 16 Hindús of higher caste. Most of these schools contain a few boys who can read fluently, but not with intelligence, the meaning of difficult words not having been explained to them. In a few cases a little arithmetic and geography had been taught. These schools perform a useful work amongst a much neglected class, but are capable of considerable improvement. A uniform system of classification and a uniform scheme of studies should be introduced; and, I think, that some kind of technical instruction in industrial pursuits might be added with advantage.

The 7 schools of the Church Mission at Kotgarh contained 134 pupils, and are reported to have inproved. English and Hindi are taught, and in the upper classes Persian also. The utility of attempting to teach English in these schools is very questionable. It does not appear that any of the boys have ever passed the Primary or even the Lower school examination in the vernacular.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

Statistics of Indigenous schools.

146. According to the returns received from District Officers, there were at the close of the year 4,662 Indigenous schools, containing 53,027 boys, being a decrease of 719 schools and 8,891 pupils. 493 boys are returned as learning English, 2,612 Urdú, 7,567 Persian, 1,336 Sanskrit, 3,187 Hindí in the Nágrí character, 6,770 Banyás' accounts, and 31,991, of whom about three-fourths are in the Ráwalpindí circle, as learning Arabic.

Indigenous schools, Ráwalpindí circle.

147. In some districts of the Ráwalpindí circle, there is, in nearly every village, a mosque where little boys read by rote some portion of the Qurán. Something more than this is learnt by those destined to become parish priests; and there are also itinerant students, who go wherever they can most easily beg their living. The same kind of religious instruction is given in other parts of the Province, but to a very much smaller extent. The child of the Banyá learns at school the multiplication table including fractional numbers, and frequently the elements of a rough system of writing, his technical education being afterwards completed in his father's shop.

Boys learning English in Indigenous schools.

148. Of the boys learning English, 71 belong to the Hindú school at Ludhiána, which was established at a time when English education could be obtained in the Mission school only. The Hindú school is still attended by boys who are unable to pay the higher fees demanded in the Government school. This school receives a grant-in-aid from the Punjab University College. All the other boys learning English are in the Lahore circle, 30 in Jullundar, 18 in Gurdáspur, and 374 in Lahore. The Jullundur Hindú school receives a small grant from the Punjab University College, the remainder of the income being derived from fees. It is taught, I believe, by Muhammadans. It is not very efficient.

Hindú school, Lahore.

149. There is a Hindú school in Lahore, which receives, I believe, some aid from the Máhárájá of Kashmir. There is also a Muhammadan school in which English is taught, but the income is insufficient to teach that language successfully. The instruction given is, I believe, gratuitous.

Boys learning Persian in Indigenous schools.

150. The great majority of boys learning Persian are in the Ráwalpindí circle. On the establishment of Government schools in the Punjab, the indigenous Persian schools or maktabs, formerly very numerous, were gradually absorbed in the Government system, all the best teachers obtaining employment in the department. Those that have still retained an independent existence, are naturally more numerous in the Ráwalpindí circle.

AIDED FEMALE SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES.

151. The number of female aided schools has risen from 229 to 232, but the number of girls on the rolls has fallen from 7,022 to 6,854, and the average attendance from 5,222 to 5,135, Grants-in-aid to these schools amounted to Rs. 21,880, of which Rs. 19,968 were paid from Provincial Services, and Rs. 1,912 from District funds. The total expenditure was 64,547.

Statistics of aided female schools for natives.

There are 62 schools and 3 sets of Zanáná classes under various Missions, 30 schools under the Indian Female Normal school and Instruction Society, 51 schools under Deputy Commissioners, 42 under BEDI KHEM SINGH, and 44 under Native Committees or Committees consisting principally of natives.

152. In the Umballa circle there are 23 schools. Amongst these are included 5 schools and a set of Zanáná classes belonging to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, and 10 schools and a set of Zanáná classes under the Baptist Mission at Delhi, one set of Zanáná classes under the Society for the propagation of the Gospel at Karnál, 3 Church Mission schools at Kotgarh, and 1 school at Kaithal, and 1 at Bahádurgarh, under Deputy Commissioners.

Aided female schools for natives, Umballa circle.

The Society for the propagation of the Gospel schools contained 58 Hindús and 111 Muhammadans, 28 of the latter being in an Industrial school. Amongst the Hindús are a number of elderly women, who are attracted by a small monthly stipend, and make little, if any, progress. The Muhammadans are reported to be doing well. The expenditure, exclusive of the Industrial school, amounted to Rs. 2,128, or Rs. 15 a head, of which Rs. 1,020 were paid by Government. In the Industrial school, the expenditure was Rs. 910, or Rs. 32 per head, of which Rs. 300 were paid by Government. This expenditure is very high in comparison with the results. The Inspector has expressed an opinion that the Industrial school should be self-supporting, as fancy work done by the pupils is sold at a good price.

The Society for the propagation of the Gospel Zanáná classes at Delhi contained 232 pupils, those at Karnál 40. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,341, or about Rs. 31 per head, of which Rs. 1,776 were paid by Government. There are no means of testing the progress of these Zanáná classes, but there is no doubt that they have a very beneficial effect.

The Baptist mission at Delhi maintain a boarding school for Christian girls, and 9 schools for girls of low caste, with 192 pupils in all, besides Zanáná classes numbering 115 pupils. The Christian girls' school, with 31 names on the rolls, has much improved. The girls of the highest class can read and write Urdú, and had a fair knowledge of grammar, and were beginning vulgar fractions. In the remaining schools about 23 could read Hindí tolerably well. All the rest were

beginners. These schools are quite as expensive as those of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, but the grant from Government amounted to Rs. 180 only. The Zanana classes received a grant of Rs. 480, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,302.

Aided female schools for natives, Lahore circle.

153. There are 156 schools in the Lahore circle, comprising 33 schools under various Missions, 30 schools under the Indian Vernacular Normal school and Instruction society, 49 schools under Deputy Commissioners, and 44 under native Committees or Committees composed principally of natives.

The American Mission school at Hoshiárpur continues to do well. The schools attended by Hindús, in which Hindí is taught, are generally inferior to the Muhammadan schools. The Inspector reports that this is the best of the kind that he has seen. The Church Mission school at Kangra is a fair one of its kind, attended by children of the poorer classes, who are attracted by small stipends. The Church Mission orphanage containing 42 girls, and the Lady LAWRENCE schools with 289, are most carefully looked after by the ladies of the Mission at Amritsar, and are making good progress.

The American Mission schools at Gujranwala are doing excellent work. The girls read very well, and can do sums in the four simple rules of arithmetic. Some of them write very fairly, and answer well in geography. Those under the same Mission in Lahore contained 375 girls, but were not examined.

The native Christian girls' school at Lahore is a very good one. The number of girls remains the same, but there has been a great falling off in the fees. The schools in the Gurdaspur district under the Indian Female Normal school and Instruction society are believed to be making good progress, but they were not regularly inspected during the year under report.

There were 22 aided schools under the Deputy Commissioner of the Jullunder district, containing 459 girls. Arrangements have been made to close the most unsatisfactory of these schools, and with the savings thus effected to improve the remainder. There are 16 schools in the Siálkot district, which appear in the return of aided schools, besides 17 Government schools, all under the Deputy Commissioner. These schools are making satisfactory progress. The 5 schools in the Kangra district shew no signs of improvement.

Of schools under Committees, the city schools at Amritsar are superintended by Mrs. RODGERS, the Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal school. They contained 1,059 girls, of whom 149 were Hindús, 333 Muhammadans, and 577 Sikhs. These schools are doing good work ; some of them appear to be in very fair order. The most advanced girls in the Muhammadan schools are learning vulgar fractions and read the Gulistán and Bostán, besides, of course, Urdú books. The city schools, 9 in number, under the Lahore Committee, are not, I believe, in very good order.

The Gujranwala city schools are of the most unsatisfactory description. The Ferozepore city school is a very poor one, but it has now been taken in hand by a lady, who will certainly make it successful, should she remain a sufficient time in the station.

Aided Female schools, Rawalpindi circle.

154. In the Rawalpindi circle there are 46 aided schools. Of these 2 belong to the Rawalpindi Mission, 2 to the Peshawar Mission, and 42 in the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts are managed by the agents of BEDI KHEM SINGH, C.S.I. All these schools are decidedly religious in character. In those under the Missions the teaching is Christian, though the girls are chiefly Muhammadans or Hindús. The others are attached to mosques or Dharamsalas. The girls can seldom read the vernacular with facility, but they can read the Qurán or Jupji, and repeat prayers with a readiness which shews considerable practice. The Inspector believes that on leaving school they continue to read daily at home as a religious exercise, without of course understanding what they read. In the Gurmukhi schools the girls learn to repeat the multiplication table in the same way as the boys in banyas' schools. This the Inspector considers to be intended as a concession to English ideas regarding education.

Aided Female schools, Mooltan circle.

155. In the Mooltan circle are 7 aided schools all belonging to the Church Mission, and maintained in the city of Mooltan. They contained 98 girls only. They are not open to inspection, and no information has been afforded as to their condition.

SECTION VI.

INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistics of Government Normal schools.

156. There are three Government Normal schools, at Dehli, Lahore and Rawalpindi. They contained at the close of the year 225 students, besides 48 boys attending the Model school in connection with the Normal school at Delhi.

As stated in my last report, proposals were submitted, which received the approbation of the Government of India, for the abolition of the higher classes of the Delhi and Rawalpindi Normal schools, and for the establishment of a Central Training College at Lahore. In connexion with the contemplated arrangements, the Head Masters of the Delhi and Rawalpindi Normal schools were transferred elsewhere, and the admission of fresh students to all the schools was temporarily suspended. The scheme, however, remained in abeyance during 1877-78. It was finally decided, that the three Normal schools should remain on their old footing, until the return of Mr. DICK from furlough in October 1879, when the Central Training College is to be established, with that officer as Principal.

The attendance in the three Normal schools during 1877-78 was affected by the discontinuance of fresh admissions, and the work at Lahore and Delhi suffered from the temporary absence of Head Masters. Hence there has been an increase in the attendance during the year under report, but some diminution in the number of passes, as the examinations, which are held in June, depend principally on the work of the previous year. 59 students were successful, and of these 1 obtained a certificate of the 1st grade and 10 certificates of the 2nd grade, qualifying them for the charge of Middle Vernacular schools, and 48 certificates of the 4th grade, qualifying them for the charge of Primary schools.

Delhi Normal school.

157. In the Delhi Normal school, 1 student gained a Middle school teacher's certificate of the 1st grade, and 11 Primary school teachers' certificates of the 4th grade. The students were subsequently prostrated for 4 months by sickness. The school is in good order. The Model school attached to it is organised like a Vernacular Primary school, and is used as a practising school for the students of the Normal school, who work under proper superintendence.

Lahore Normal school.

158. In the Lahore Normal school, 6 men obtained Middle school teachers' certificates of the 2nd grade, and 29 Primary school teachers' certificates of the 4th grade. The Inspector reports that the 2nd and 3rd year classes at the close of the year were larger and more promising than he had ever known them before.

Rawalpindi Normal school.

159. In the Rawalpindi Normal school, 4 students obtained Middle school teachers' certificates of the 2nd grade, and 10 Primary school teachers' certificates of the 4th grade. The school has much improved during the year under report.

AIDED NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistics of aided Normal schools.

160. There were at the close of the year 6 aided Normal schools, 1 for men and 5 for women, including the European Training school at Delhi.

Amritsar aided Normal school for males.

161. The male school is maintained at Amritsar by the Christian Vernacular Education society. It contained at the close of the year 32 students, and the average attendance was 28. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 3,000. It has continued during the year to make satisfactory progress under the management of Mr. RODGERS.

European Training school, Delhi.

162. The European Training school at Delhi is maintained by the Society for the propagation for the Gospal Mission, and is intended to supply competent teachers for Zanana Missions. 3 girls

passed out of the school during the year, after having been examined by the Inspector and found competent in all subjects. They are now employed in the schools of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel Mission. 3 other girls were under instruction at the close of the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 994, and the Government grant Rs. 360.

Aided Female Normal school, Delhi.

163. The Society for the propagation of the Gospal maintains also an aided Normal school for native women in Delhi. According to the returns supplied by the Manager, the Muhammadan department contained 40 puplls and the Hindu 17, but the Inspector at the time of his visit found 21 pupils only in the former and 13 in the latter. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,812, of which Rs. 1,800 were paid by Government. The school is really no more than a Primary school. The most advanced class in the Muhammadan school consisted of 2 promising girls, who had read the Gulistán and begun the Bostán, and knew something of Persian grammar. They could work sums in vulgar fractions, and had some knowledge of the maps of Europe and Asia. The next class of 10 younger girls was less advanced, and the remaining pupils were quite beginners; amongst the latter are some elderly women, who are quite out of place. On the Hindu side, the most advanced pupils could read and write Nágri, but very little arithmetic had been taught, and apparently no geography. I am surprised that so enterprising a body as the Society for the propagation of the Gospel can shew but such excessively. meagre results for the large sum of maney expended.

Aided Female Normal schools, Lahore circle.

164. The three remaining schools are in the Lahore circle,—at Jullundur, Amritsar and Lahore.

The Jullundur school is maintained by the Indian Female Normal school and Instruction society. It contained 83 pupils, 70 of whom were Muhammadans and 13 Hindus. The expenditure amounted to. Rs. 1,833, and the Government grant to Rs. 900. This school is not open to the visits of the Inspector. Most of the pupils are, I believe, children, and the education is elementary. 30 of the Muhammadan girls have begun the study of Persian.

The Amritsar female Normal school contained 36 women, of whom 11 were Hindus, 15 Muhammadans and 10 Sikhs. The Urdu and Persian department attended by the Muhammadans is the most efficient, and the Hindí department also is reported to be in good order. The teacher of the Gurmukhí department, which is attended by Sikhs, has proved incompetent and will be superseded. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,767, of which the greater part was paid by Government.

The arrangements for the management of the Lahore Normal school being deemed unsatisfactory, the Committee determined to obtain from England a lady to take charge of it. Mr. SIME kindly undertook the selection of a Lady Super-

intendent, and with the assistance of Miss MANNING, Honorary Secretary of the National Indian association, who takes a great interest in Indian female education, he succeeded in securing the services of a suitable incumbent, thoroughly competent to fill the post in question. She did not arrive, however, until the close of the year under report. The Muhammadan section of this school is by far the most promising, and it contains some girls of good family. The Hindú women, though of good caste, appear to be in poorer circumstances than the Muhammadans.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

MAYO School of Industrial Art.

165. The MAYO School of Industrial Art contained at the close of the year 58 pupils, being an increase of 11 ; of these 2 were Christians, 11 Hindús, 19 Muhammadans, and 26 Sikhs. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,918, besides Rs. 1,422, on account of scholarships awarded to 22 of the students, and varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 in value.

Instruction is now given in drawing, modelling, carpentry, carpet designing, decoration, wood engraving, photography and lithography.

The drawing class is attended by the largest number of pupils, many of whom have made satisfactory progress. The modelling class contains 4 pupils, who have all improved during the year. The work of moulding and casting in Plaster of Paris the Greco-Buddhist sculptures in the Lahore Museum has been executed with success by this class.

There are 31 boys in the carpentry class. From 8 to 10 a.m. they learn reading, writing and arithmetic, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. drawing, and from 1 to 4 p.m. carpentry. The Principal reports, that though the time assigned for instruction may appear long, the boys do not seem to be in the least fatigued, owing no doubt to the varied character of their occupations. About 6 of these boys are sufficiently advanced to produce shew work, the others are all too young. The furniture required for the Government college was designed in the School of Art, and a portion of it is now in course of construction.

The class for carpet designing contains 12 pupils, who are making rapid progress. It has been ruled by the Punjab Government that all designs for carpets manufactured in the jails of this Province shall be supplied or approved by the Principal of the School of Art. Some drawings of actual size of carpets to be made in the Lahore and Ferozepore jails were in hand at the close of the year, and the Officiating Principal had reported on 64 carpets received from 10 different jails in the Province.

There are 10 students in the decoration class who were engaged for the greater part of the year in decorating the corridor between the LAWRENCE and MONTGOMERY halls. The work is now completed, and the pupils having gone

through it from beginning to end have acquired a thorough knowledge of the process. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor considers, however, that the corridor occupies too prominent a position for an experiment of this kind.

The wood engraving class was opened shortly before the beginning of the year, when the present Officiating Principal took charge. It is attended by 8 students, who are making very satisfactory progress. This branch of the school will no doubt take a very prominent position in the course of a few years.

The photographic class contains 6 students, including 2 from the Government College. They can now copy from still life, enlarge and reduce drawings, maps, &c., and can print well.

2 students have been practising drawing on transfer paper, from which impressions have been taken in the lithographic press attached to the Book depôt. The experiments that have been made appear to me to be very promising. 9 students from out-stations attend the school, to which they have been sent by the Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Amritsar, and the Deputy Commissioners of Jullundar and Siálkot. All are carpenters, with the exception of one, who is the son of a mason. They are promising students, and have made satisfactory progress.

Industrial school, Kasur.

166. The Industrial school at Kasur, in the Lahore district, which is maintained entirely from Local funds, continues to make satisfactory progress. Great improvement has been effected in the manufacture of rugs and carpets; some of them, which I saw at a recent visit to the school, being as fine in texture as the carpets produced in the Lahore jail.

SECTION VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships tenable in Government college.

167. Scholarships are allowed by Government to one out of every four of the candidates who are successful in the Entrance and First Arts examinations of the Calcutta University. They are tenable in the Government college at Lahore. Students, who are successful in the corresponding examination of the Punjab University College, are eligible for scholarships awarded by the Senate.

Scholarships tenable in District schools.

168. A monthly expenditure of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned for scholarships to students of District schools. These scholarships, with a few special exceptions, are awarded in accordance with the results of the annual Middle school examination, and are tenable in the Upper departments of District schools. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 per mensem are awarded on the same principle to boys of Vernacular schools, and are tenable in the High Vernacular school at Ludhiána, or, in the case of boys under 15 years of age, in Government District schools at the option of the holder.

Expenditure on scholarships.

169. The following statement shews the expenditure on Government scholarships, during the year 1878-79 :—

Government college	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,550
Upper District schools	...	...	...	...	„ 9,014
Middle do. do.	...	...	...	...	„ 437
Ludhiána High Vernacular school			...	...	„ 2,613

Scholarships awarded by the Punjab University College.

170. The Punjab University College awarded scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,022 to students of the Government college.

Scholarships awarded by District Committees and Municipalities.

171. District Committees and Municipalities are authorized to award scholarships, not exceeding Rs. 3 per mensem, to students who have passed the Primary school examination. These scholarships are tenable in District schools or in Vernacular schools of the Middle class. Boys of the agricultural class only are eligible for scholarships awarded by District Committees. The amounts expended on schools of the various grades are shown below :—

Schools.	District funds.	Municipal funds.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upper schools	1,423	1,196
Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools	10,831	813
Vernacular Middle schools	13,336	1,530
Primary schools	659	1

Scholarships tenable in the Anglo-Arabic school, Delhi.

172. Special scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,313 were awarded to students of the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, which is maintained from the proceeds of the Nawáb fund.

Scholarships tenable in the Mayo Industrial schools.

173. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 135 per mensem are sanctioned for the Mayo school of Industrial Art. 22 scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 10 to Re. 1 per mensem, and aggregating Rs. 1,422 during the year, were awarded.

Scholarships tenable in Normal schools.

174. Rs. 12,970 were expended during the year from all sources on stipends to Normal school students, but these stipends are not properly scholarships, and may be received as salaries,

SECTION VIII.

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS.

Employment of matriculated students.

175. 59 students left the Government college during the year. Of these 11 obtained Government employment, including 4 in the Educational department, on salaries varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per mensem, and of the average value of Rs. 37 per mensem, 10 are studying Law, 3 are studying Medicine, 3 have joined the Oriental college, 2 are in private employ, 1 is a Pleader, 8 are Mukhtárs, 1 is a candidate for a Munsifship having passed the Munsif's examination, 1 is a shopkeeper, 2 are apprentices in Government offices, 1 is preparing for the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, 2 were expelled for using unfair means at the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University, 5 are unemployed, 1 is dead, and particulars as to 8 are not known.

Of the 47 students (excluding those of the Bishop COTTON school) who passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, 19 joined the Government college, 14 obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 60 and averaging Rs. 26-1-0, 1 is studying for the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, 1 is studying Law, and 1 Medicine, and 1 is unemployed. Particulars as to the remaining 29 have not been given in the returns submitted by the Inspectors.

Of the 126 students who passed the Punjab University College Entrance examination in English, 43 joined the Government college, 32 obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, averaging Rs. 23-7-0. 1 is a trader, 7 are studying law, 3 are studying Medicine, 1 died, 1 is an apprentice in Court, 5 are unemployed, and particulars as to the remaining 37 are not given.

Of the 78 students who passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College in the Vernacular, 13 obtained employment, and particulars as to the remaining 65 have not been supplied.

Appointments obtained by unmatriculated students of District schools.

176. 192 unmatriculated students of District schools have obtained employment on salaries ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100 and averaging Rs. 16-6-10 per mensem. Of these 59 are employed in the Civil department, 33 in the Educational department, and 100 in other departments.

Appointments obtained by students of Vernacular schools.

177. From Vernacular schools 353 students obtained employment—118 in the Civil department, 116 in the Educational department, and 119 in other Departments, on salaries averaging Rs. 8-1-2 per mensem.

SECTION IX.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

178. During the year under report there were 11,816 students learning English. At the end of the previous year the number was 12,645. In Government schools there were 5,351 boys learning English, besides 88 students of the Government College, and aided schools contained 6,377. Amongst the latter are included European and Eurasian children, and 1,038 boys in aided schools under Government officers, which will next year appear in the returns of Government schools.

Number of students learning the English language.

179. Boys in Government schools are required to pass the Lower school examination in the vernacular, before they begin the study of English. In many aided schools a large number of boys begin English at an earlier stage. The result is that neither English nor other subjects are taught effectively in these lower classes. Gradually the managers of aided schools are giving up this practice as they become alive to the disadvantages that are inseparable from it.

English at what stage taught in Government schools.

There can be no doubt that when a language is picked up by ear as in the case of an English child learning from a French *bonne*, it cannot be begun at too early an age ; but the case is different when the language is taught from books. No schoolmaster in England would think of teaching a class of boys to read a Latin book or even a French book, before they could read English. In our own schools it is an invariable rule, that the boys who are best grounded in Urdu learn English with much greater facility than others, and their progress is much more rapid.

The chief objection, however, to the practice of beginning English too early is perhaps the fact, that when taught in the Lower school, it is taught necessarily by incompetent masters.

180. District schools contained at the close of the year 5,261 boys learning English, and Mission schools 4,390. From the former 271 boys were successful in the Middle school examination, from the latter 112. Hence it appears, that the number of boys who attain annually to a useful knowledge of English is much smaller in Mission than in District schools. Many boys leave both District and Mission schools when they have not received instruction for more than four or five years, and before, of course, they can attain to the standard of the Middle school examination. The District school boy, who leaves school thus early, has not learnt very much English, but he has at least received a fair primary education through the vernacular, and this is frequently not the case with the Mission school boy. Inferior teaching in the Lower classes, and a comparatively small number of boys in the higher classes are, as a rule, the weak points in Mission schools. Up to the Middle school standard the teaching in District

Number of boys learning English in District schools.

schools, both in English and in other subjects, is generally superior to that in Mission schools. The boys, however, who advance beyond that standard often enjoy, when the Missionary himself takes part in teaching, advantages to which the Government school boy is for the most part a stranger.

SECTION X.

BOOK DEPOT.

Assets and liabilities of the Book Depôt.

181. At the beginning of the year the assets of the Book depôt and the Educational Press amounted to Rs. 1,54,124-11-3, or, excluding the value of books received for sale from the Secretariat, to Rs. 1,19,813-1-7, and the liabilities, after allowing for the cost of the registration of books and translating matter for the *Urdu Gazette*, to Rs. 25,252-8-7.

In the assets are included :—Cash in hand, Rs. 410-10-5 ; outstandings, Rs. 12,255-3-7 ; stock purchased by the Depôt, Rs. 85,591-12-10 ; tools and plant, printing paper, and printed forms, Rs. 21,555-6-9 ; besides books received for sale from the Secretariat, and valued at Rs. 34,311-9-8. The liabilities include sums due by the Depôt to Government and to private persons.

During the year under report the sum of Rs. 46,184-8-8 was received from Government, printing paper of the estimated value of Rs. 8,000 was received from England, through the Superintendent of Stationery at Calcutta, and books and printing paper of the value of Rs. 2,756-11-9 were purchased on credit ; Rs. 88-11-0 were realized by the sale of old book cases ; the sum of Rs. 1,019-9-0, received in advance in 1869 for the *Punjab Gazetteer*, and deposited in the Bank of Bengal, was withdrawn and brought on to Government account. The total liabilities incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 58,049-8-5. From this should be deducted Rs. 3,000 on account of paper for the *Vernacular Gazette*, Rs. 2,100, the approximate cost of translating matter for the same, and Rs. 1,200 allowed by Government for the registration of books under Act XXV of 1867, or Rs. 6,300 in all, thus reducing the liabilities incurred during the year to Rs. 51,749-8-5.

The sum of Rs. 48,787-0-4 was paid into the treasury, (besides Rs. 1,138-9-7 on account of the sale proceeds of books received from the Secretariat, making Rs. 49,925-9-11 in all) ; Rs. 10,476-1-7 were credited to the Book depôt and the Educational Press in the books of the Accountant General by transfer entries ; Rs. 309-1-6, the cost of printing the *Urdu Gazette* published in March 1879, is pending adjustment by that officer in the same manner ; Rs. 136 have been advanced for books ; Rs. 2,455-9-9 were applied to the payment of debt incurred during the previous year ; books of the value of Rs. 68-5-0 were carried to profit and loss, making a total of Rs. 62,232-2-2, (exclusive of the sum realized and paid into the treasury on account of books received from the Secretariat). Hence it will be

seen, that the payments made during the year exceeded the liabilities incurred by Rs. 10,482-9-9 ; and the liabilities still existing at the end of the year were thus reduced to Rs. 14,769-14-10.

The assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,455-5-0, or, excluding the value of the books received from the Secretariat, to Rs. 1,18,106-14-2, or Rs. 1,706-3-5 less than at the beginning of the year. Deducting this latter sum from Rs. 10,482-9-9, the amount by which the liabilities have been reduced during the year, we obtain Rs. 8,776-6-4, which represents approximately the profit of the depôt. The actual profit, however, is somewhat less, as the value of the furniture belonging to the depôt, of which no account was taken in previous years, has on this occasion been included in the assets.

Secretariat and official books.

182. The value of official books received during the year, of which the cost had been paid from the Imperial Revenue, was Rs. 3,763-8-0. Of these, books of the value of Rs. 404-8-0 have been supplied on Her Majesty's Service, and books worth Rs. 120-12-0 have been sold to the public. On account of the latter Rs. 37-5-9 were paid into the treasury to the credit of the Imperial Revenue. The sum of Rs. 106-10-0 was realized by the sale of old official books received from different offices, and Rs. 105-8-9 were paid into the Treasury. The majority of books thus received are obsolete and useless. The books received from the Secretariat also do not command a ready sale, and it would, in the Curator's opinion, be expedient to sell them by auction.

Statement showing the financial operations of the Depôt in 1878-79.

183. The following statement shews the financial operations of the year in greater detail :—

Assets at the beginning of the year.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Paid into Treasury.*	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash	410	10	5				Sale proceeds of books paid into Bank of Bengal, Lahore 49,304-10-7						
Stock including official books ...	1,19,903	6	6				Do. paid into Jhelum Treasury 6-6-0						
Outstandings	12,255	3	7				Do. paid into Gujrát Treasury 3-12-0						
Tools and plant, printing paper and printed forms, &c., ...	21,555	6	9					49,314	12	7			
				1,54,124	11	3	Amount received on account of postage of books sold; paid into Bank of Bengal, Lahore ...	336	14	6			
Amount drawn from the treasury.							Sale proceeds of boxes, &c., paid into Bank of Bengal Lahore ...	34	0	6			
Pay of Curator and establishment including translators	11,955	10	3				Amount received on account of registration fee of copyright of books under Act XXV of 1867, paid into Bank of Bengal, Lahore Rs. 68						
Contingencies of the book depôt	1,940	0	1				Do. Paid into Delhi Treasury Rs. 8						
Purchase of books ...	16,790	11	2					76	0	0			
Pay of educational Press establishment ...	9,880	4	4				Proceeds of Educational Press	163	14	4			
Purchase of paper and other materials	4,109	0	7								49,925	9	11
For overtime work ...	1,508	14	3				*Adjusted by transfer entries.*						
				46,184	8	8	Sale proceeds of books ...	4,154	12	5			
Official books brought on to stock.							Proceeds of the Educational Press ...	6,321	5	2			
From the Secretariat office,	540	14	9								10,476	1	7
From the office of Financial Commissioner ...	769	8	0				Pending adjustment by the Accountant-General, charges for printing *Urdu Gazette* published in March 1879. ...	...			309	1	6
				1,310	6	9	Total	...			60,710	13	0
Debts not adjusted at the close of the year.							Advanced for books ...	...			136	0	0
Estimated value of printing paper received from England through the Superintendent of Stationery ...	8,000	0	0				Debts paid	...			2,455	9	9
Debts incurred	2,756	11	9				*Miscellaneous.*						
				10,756	11	9	Estimated value of paper expended in printing the *Urdu Gazette* ...	3,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous.							Cost of Registration of books ...	1,200	0	0			
Sale proceeds of old Almirahs ...	88	11	0				Approximate cost of translating the *Punjab Gazette*,	2,100	0	0			
Subscriptions for the *Punjab Gazetteer* drawn from the Bank of Bengal where they had been deposited when received ...	1,019	9	0				Value of books carried to profit and loss ...	68	5	0			
				1,108	4	0	Value of books supplied on public service ...	135	0	0			
Profits of the Depôt ...	...	...	...	8,776	6	4					6,508	5	0
							Assets at the close of the year.						
							Cash	2,428	14	2			
							Stock	1,16,738	11	3			
							Outstandings ...	12,577	11	7			
							Tools and plant, &c.	20,710	0	0			
											1,52,455	5	0
Total ...	...	...	...	2,22,261	0	9	Total ...	...	...	...	2,22,261	0	9

184. The statement given below shows the value of English and Vernacular books brought on to stock and issued during the year :—

Books brought on stock and sold during the year.

BOOKS.	In stock at the close of 1877-78.			Brought on Stock during the year.			Total.			Issued during the year.			Balance at the close of the year.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
English	81,546	8	8	9,147	7	0	90,693	15	8	16,644	12	0	74,049	3	8
Vernacular	38,356	13	10	47,218	0	1	85,574	13	11	42,885	6	4	42,689	7	7
TOTAL ..	1,19,903	6	6	56,365	7	1	1,76,268	13	7	59,530	2	4	1,16,738	11	3

The sum of Rs. 56,365-7-1, under the Head of "Books brought on to stock," is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of books received from England through the Secretary of State for India	168	7	2
English books purchased in India	6,745	14	5
English books received back	159	10	6
Vernacular books purchased in India	10,369	14	7
Ditto Ditto on credit	1,701	14	9
Ditto Ditto paid for and not charged in the Contingent Bills during the year ...	33	2	0
Vernacular books delivered by the Educational Press	21,322	12	9
Ditto received back	362	2	3
Enhancement made to prices of English books ...	1,216	13	8
Ditto Ditto of Vernacular books ...	10,497	6	6
Discount allowed by booksellers on English books	13	3	3
Ditto Ditto on Vernacular Do.	2,161	3	3
Official books received from the Financial Commissioner's Office	769	8	0
English books purchased on credit and not charged in the Contingent Bills during the year... ...	180	8	0
Secretariat books received during the year ...	540	14	0
Paper supplied by the Educational Press for printing English books	122	0	0
Total ...	56,365	7	1

The following is the detail of books issued :—	Rs.	A.	P.
Sold to Deputy Commissioners	15,269	2	5½
Supplied to Colleges and School libraries	1,044	11	6
Supplied for prizes	3,673	10	1
Supplied to Director's Office library	521	13	9
Supplied to Inspectors of Schools for prizes and libraries	2,911	14	1
Sold to the Head Masters of District and Normal Schools	9,493	0	5
Sold to the Superintendents of Regimental Schools ...	723	11	7
Cash sales	25,469	8	6½
Sold to the Superintendents of Jails	219	4	11
Supplied on Public Service	105	0	0
Carried to profit and loss account	68	5	0
Total ...	59,530	2	4

New books published during the year.

185. The following are the names of new books issued from the Educational Press or published for the Department during the year under report :—

1. English Reader, No. I, by Professor DICK.
2. Urdú ki tísri kitáb, of the tálim-ul-mubtadi series, edited by Major W. R. M. HOLROYD.
3. Urdú transfation of the Civil Pension Code.
4. Urdú translation of the Jail Manual.
5. Urdú translation of the Cavalry Drill Regulations.
6. Mahájini-kí-kitáb, Part I.
7. Ditto Part II.
8. Vernacular map of India, copied from that published by the Society for the promotion of Christian knowledge.

Reprints issued during the year.

186. Of the reprints issued during the year, the following are the most important :—

		Copies.
1.	Fársí kí pahlí kitáb	15,000
2.	Zubdat-ul Hisáb, Part I	7,800
3.	Ditto Part II	7,800
4.	Safwat-ul-Masádir	6,500
5.	Qawáid-i-Urdú	6,500
6.	Masdar-i-Fuyúz	6,400
7.	Fársí-kí-dúsrí-kitáb	5,000
8.	Urdú-kí-pahlí-kitáb	5,000
9.	Qisas-i-Hind, Part I	5,000
10.	Rusúm-i-Hind	5,000
11.	Qisas-i-Hind, Part II	4,200
12.	Tahrír-i-uqlaidas, Book I	3,500
13.	Miftáh-ul-arz	2,800
14.	Jughráfiya-i-Panjáb	2,800
15.	Zubdat-ul-Hisáb, Part III	2,800
16.	Inshá-i-Urdú shikasta	2,800
17.	Jughráfiya-i-Hind, Part I	2,800
18.	Misbáh-ul-Masáhat, Parts I and II	2,800
19.	Muntakhab Gulistán	2,800
20.	Anwár-i-Suhailí	1,400
21.	Hindustání Bát-chít	1,400
22.	Hindí-kí-pahlí-kitáb	1,400
23.	Tahrír-i-uqlaidas, Book II	1,400
24.	Ditto Book III	700
25.	Ditto Book IV	700

Receipt of the Press.

187. The aggregate value, calculated at the retail selling price, which is subject to discount at the rate of 20 per cent., of books delivered to the Depôt by the Educational Press, was Rs. 33,093-4-9, and the value of work executed by the Press for the offices of the Secretariat, the Financial Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, and other persons, was Rs. 6,888-3-5.

Work done by translators during the year.

188. The translating staff of the Book depôt have translated 2,070 pages of original matter during the year, of which a little more than one-ninth belonged to educational books. Besides translating matter for the *Urdú Gazette*, which is increasing in size, and for educational books, they revised translations of BLANDFORD'S Physical Geography, and the Civil Pension Code, prepared for the Press, and corrected proofs of the maps of Europe, Africa, India and the Punjab, drew up two catalogues of the library attached to my office, according to instructions received from Government, examined the chapters on Mammalia and Birds of the Fourth Reader, Indian Vernacular Series, corrected proofs of the *Urdú Gazette* and the translation of BLANDFORD'S Physical Geography (2,642 pages), and reported on several books.

The books in course of preparation or actually in the Press at the close of year.

189. The following books were in course of preparation or actually in the Press at the close of the year :—

1. English edition of the Third Reader of the Indian Vernacular series (published).
2. Fourth Reader of the Indian Vernacular series (In Press).
3. English edition of Ditto (Ditto).
4. Urdú translation of Primer on Chemistry (complete).
5. Urdú translation of Primer on Astronomy (complete).
6. Revised edition of the translation of Primer on Physics.
7. English Reader, No. II.
8. English Primer (a portion published).
9. Translation of the history of the Imperial Assemblage.

I have heard many complaints for some time past that books indented for cannot always be obtained at the depôt. This is mainly owing to the fact that the Lithographic Press is unable to execute all the work required of it. It seemed undesirable to extend the press at a time when the introduction of photozincography seemed likely very soon to cause a great reduction in its operations, and I therefore deferred taking any immediate measures in the matter. As soon, however, as the new system of lithography, which I have described in the introductory chapter, is in full operation, there will, I hope, be no further difficulty in always maintaining a sufficient supply of books.

CONCLUSION.

I desire in conclusion to thank the officers of the department for the zealous and energetic manner in which they have discharged their duties, and district officers for the cordiality with which they have carried out the suggestions offered by Inspectors and the interest they have shown in the schools under their charge.

A list is appended of the civil officers whose exertions in the cause of education have been brought to notice by the Inspectors, and of native gentlemen whose services are reported to be worthy of special notice.

List of Civil Officers who have shewn special interest in the cause of education during 1878-79.

No.	NAME.	RANK AND DESIGNATION.	DISTRICT.
1	Colonel W. G. Davies C.S.I., ...	Commr. and Superintendent, ...	Julluudur.
2	Major C. Beadon, ...	Deputy Commissioner, ...	Do.
3	Mr. W. Coldstream, ...	Ditto, ...	Hoshiárpur.
4	Mr. P. De L. Johnstone, ...	Asst. Commissioner, ...	Do.
5	Colonel C. Jenkins, ...	Deputy Commissioner, ...	Kángra.
6	Mr. H. E. Perkins, ...	Commr. and Superintendent, ..	Amritsar.
7	Mr. J. W. Gardiner, ...	Deputy Commissioner, ...	Gurdáspur.
8	Mr. J. W. Smyth, ...	Commr. and Superintendent, ...	Lahore.
9	Major A. Harcourt, ...	Deputy Commissioner, ...	Do.
10	Mr. L. Dane, ...	Asst. Commissioner, ...	Do.
11	Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, ...	Deputy Commissioner, ...	Gujránwala.
12	Mr. H. W. Steel, ...	Ditto, ...	Ferozepur.

List of Native Gentlemen who have exerted themselves in the cause of education during 1878-79.

No.	Name.	Rank and designation.	District.	Tahsil or Village.
	Umballa Circle.			
1	Lála Ramí Mal	Manager Anglo-Sanskrit School	Delhi... ...	Delhi.
2	Lála Rám Kishan ...	Manager Anglo-Sanskrit School	Delhi... ...	Delhi.
3	Lála Bansí Lál	Raís Jagádhrí	Umballa ...	Jagádhrí.
4	Lála Devi Chand... ...	Raís Jagádhrí	Umballa ...	Jagádhrí.
5	Muhammad Aqil... ...	Tahsíldár	Ludhiána ...	Samrálá.
6	Sheodiál Singh	Tahsíldár	Rohtak ...	Sanplá.
7	Devi Sahái	Tahsíldár	Rohtak ...	Jhajjar.
8	Jaidiál Singh	Tahsíldár	Hissár ...	Bhiwání.
9	Jíwan Singh	Chaudharí	Umballa ...	Umballa.
10	Lála Devi Chand... ...	Chaudharí	Umballa ...	Umballa.
11	Báwá Harbakhsh Singh...	Member of Municipal Committee	Umballa ...	Rupar.
	Lahore Circle.			
1	Shaikh Khudá Bakhsh ...	Tahsíldár	Jullundur ...	Nakodar.
2	Sardár Ajít Singh ...	Zaildár & Sub-Registrar,	Ditto ...	Alawalpur.
3	Hirá Mal	Sáhúkár	Ditto ...	Jagatpur.
4	Fath Dín	Khevatdár	Ditto ...	Baghanrán.
5	Mohkam Chand	Sáhúkár	Ditto ...	Núrmahal.
6	Qází Chánan Shah ...	Member School Committee	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7	Rám Chand	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kartárpur.
8	Muhammad Ashraf Khán,	Lambardár	Ditto ...	Dhogrí.
9	Imám-ud-dín	Ditto	Ditto ...	Sargodhí.
10	Sandhi Khán	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Kargána.
11	Panná Khán	Lambardár	Ditto ...	Sagrán.
12	Dhanná Singh	Ditto	Ditto ...	Khurdpur.
13	Hirá Mal	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Musápur.
14	Devi Ditta	Lambardár	Ditto ...	Ditto.

No.	Name.	Rank and designation.	District.	Tahsil or Village.
15	Bútá Chand	Lambardár	Jullundur ...	Bilgá.
16	Ishar Chand	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
17	Qází Karam Iláhí ...	Qánúngo	Ditto ...	Saloh.
18	Sardár Devá Singh ...	Member School Committee	Ditto ...	Bahrám.
19	Naráin Singh	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kang Khurd.
20	Nihál Singh	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21	Jamíl Khán	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Bahrám.
22	Sikandar Khán	Ditto	Ditto ...	Hion.
23	Gámú Khan	Ditto	Ditto ...	Malsián.
24	Shám Singh	Ditto	Ditto ...	Banga.
25	Gokal Parshád	Sáhúkár	Ditto ...	Moron.
26	Qádar Bakhsh Khán ...	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Málhatpur.
27	Amír Sháh	Member School Committee	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28	Sarúp Singh	Lambardár	Ditto ...	Pindori.
29	Natthá Singh	Ditto	Ditto ...	Padhána.
30	Mádí Khán	Khevatdár	Ditto ...	Ghurka.
31	Umar Khán	Lambardár	Ditto ...	Gúna Chaur.
32	Langar Khán	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
33	Husain Alí	Ditto	Ditto ...	Madar.
34	Naráin Singh	Ditto	Ditto ...	Pendorí.
35	Baland Khán	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Naurá.
36	Motí Rám	Tahsíldár	Kangra ...	Núrpur
37	Lachhmí Sahái	Ditto	Ditto ...	Hamírpur.
38	Mr. Joseph Golak Náth ..	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kulú
39	Kanhaiyá Lál	Ditto	Amritsar ..	Tarn Táran.
40	Mannú Lál	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ajnála.
41	Kharak Singh	An old pupil of the school	Ditto ..	Dhand Kasel.
42	Sáhib Záda	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Kohála.
43	Muhammad Akram ...	Tahsíldár	Siálkot ...	Pasrúr.
44	Munshi Brij Náth ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Zafarwál.

No.	Name.	Rank and designation.	District.	Tahsil or Village.
45	Iláhí Bakhsh	Tahsíldár	Siálkot ...	Siálkot.
46	Díwán Harnám Singh ...	Member Municipal Committee.	Ditto ...	Pasrúr.
47	Gandá Sháh	Do.	Ditto ...	Do.
48	Milkhi Sháh	Do.	Ditto ...	Do.
49	Muhammad Khán ...	Do. 1st Zaildár ...	Ditto ...	Do.
50	Qutb-ud-dín	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Sambariál.
51	Nabí Bakhsh	Do.	Ditto ...	Auliápur.
52	Ralú	Do.	Ditto ...	Malkhánwálá.
53	Bahával Bakhsh	Zaildár and Honorary Magistrate.	Ditto ...	Baddoki.
54	Búte Khán	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Kálí.
55	Bálmukand	Member Municipal Committee.	Ditto ...	Zafarwál.
56	Rahmán Sháh	Do.	Ditto ...	Do.
57	Faiz Bakhsh	Zaildár	Ditto ...	Satráh.
58	'Alí Gauhar	Do.	Ditto ...	Talwandi Muse Khán.
59	Deví Singh	Do.	Ditto ...	Bajwát.
60	Mirzá Khalíl Beg ...	Do.	Lahore ...	Patti.
61	M. Muhammad Ashraf...	Tahsíldár	Ditto ...	Chúnián.
62	Tulsí Rám	Do.	Ditto ...	Sharqpur.
63	Pandit Rajá Rám ...	Member School Committee.	Ditto ...	Do.
64	Sher 'Ali	Do.	Ditto ...	Do.
65	Sardár Gurbaksh Sing ...	Sardár	Ditto ...	Badhána.
66	Atmá Singh	Do.	Ditto ...	Do.
67	Munshí Gaurí Shankar ...	Tahsíldár	Gujránwálá ...	Háfizábád.
68	Qází Ghulám Qásam ..	Acting Do.	Ditto ...	Wazirábád.
	Rawalpindi Circle.			
1	Bishan Singh	Tahsíldár	Ráwalpindí ...	Rawalpindí.
2	Lálá Rám Dás	Do.	Ditto ...	Kahúta.
3	Rájá Zamán Mehdi Khán	Raís of Dárápur ...	Jhelum ...	Jhelum.
4	Chaudhari Sharíf ...	Do. of Hariqáwálá ..	Gujrát ...	Gujrát.

No.	Name.	Rank and designation.	District.	Tahsil or Village.
5	Sultán 'Alí	Raís of Jalálpur ...	Gujrát ...	Gujrát
6	Faiz Ahmad	Do. of Shadiwál ...	Ditto ...	Do.
7	Muhammad Ibrahím Khán	Do. of Zedáh... ...	Pesháwar ...	Utman Bulák.
8	Lálá Murli Mal	Tahsíldár	Ditto ...	Nawshera.
9	Akbar Sháh	Do.	Ditto ...	Hasht Nagar.
10	Muhammad Amín ...	Naib Tahsíldár ...	Ditto ...	Do.
11	Habíb Khán	Raís of Pushti Khárá...	Ditto ...	Peshawar.
12	Malik Abdul Wahál ...	Do.	Ditto ...	Do.
13	Sarfráz Khán	Do. of Garhí	Hazára ...	Mánsera.
14	Jahándád Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Do. of Khánpur ...	Ditto ...	Harípur.
	Mooltan Circle.			
1	Husain Bakhsh	District Committee Member.	Montgomery	
2	Rai Sájan	Do.	Ditto	
3	Mohan Lál	Tahsíldár	Muzaffargarh	'Alipur.
4	Het Nand Lál	Gusáín	Dera I. Khán	Dera Ismail Khán.

W. R. M. HOLROYD, Major.

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

B. EDUCATION.—FORM No. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Results of the examinations of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.						Remarks.
												Natives of India.						
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government Institution.	From Private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Europeans.	
Calcutta University,																		
Entrance or matriculation	5	11	16	42	46	(a) 9	97	27	24	(a) 4	55	3	33	7	4	.	8	(a) Includes 1 teacher.
Arts — First Arts	1	1	2	21	1	...	22	10	1	...	11	...	10	.	..	.	1	
Arts — Bachelor of Arts	1	...	1	6	..	...	6	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	.		..	
Arts — Master of Arts	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1	...	...		.	
Punjab University College,																		
Entrance or Matriculation	8	17	25	109	94	50	253	92	71	41	204	2	127	57	18			
Arts. — Proficiency in Arts	1	1	2	39	8	1	48	24	2	1	27	..	20	3	4	.	.	
Arts. — High Proficiency in Arts	1	.	1	15	2	..	17	8	...	..	8	..	8	...	.		.	
Arts. — Honors in Arts	1	.	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	..	2	..	...			

B. EDUCATION.—

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them,

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.												Aided Insti				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or National classification of scholars as on 31st March 1879.						Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through	
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.				English.	Vernacular only.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																
Arts	1	88	84	88	...	3	64	14	7	...	88	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.																
For Masters	3	273	185	...	273	...	101	156	16	...	273	1	32	28	8	24
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	245	186	11	234
School of Art and other Technical Schools.																
School of Industrial Art ..	1	58	40	...	...	2	10	19	26	1	58	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																
Higher Schools, English, (*a*)	9	341	315	341	...	3	235	75	26	2	341	10	2,799	2,122	1,947	852
Middle Schools, teaching through English	27	3,634	2,599	3,634	...	6	2,284	1,105	235	4	3,634	35	3,987	3,187	2,372	1,615
Middle Schools, teaching through Vernacular only.	147	18,639	15,386	1,286	17,353	1	11,487	5,636	1,506	9	18,639	1	216	141	...	216
Lower & Primary Schools ...	1,217	54,551	43,523	90	54,461	3	27,151	22,143	5,086	168	54,551	175	10,601	8,819	1,345	9,256
Schools for Girls.																
For Natives of India ...	105	2,681	2,245	...	2,681	...	628	1,954	99	...	2,681	233	6,868	5,147	137	6,731
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	317	263	317	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).																
For Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	289	192	289	...
Total ...	1,510	80,265	64,383	5,439	74,768	18	41,960	31,102	7,001	184	80,265	469	25,304	20,085	6,376	18,928

(*a*). Includes High Vernacular School at Ludhiána.

FORM No. 2.

for the official year beginning 1st April 1878, and ending 31st March 1879.

TUTIONS.						UNAIDED INSTITUTONS UNDER INSPECTION.											GRAND TOTAL.					
Religious or National classification of scholars as on 31st March 1879.						Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through*		*Religious or National classification of scholars as on 31st March 1879.*						Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March 1879.					
Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	88	3	64	14	7	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	11	13	4	...	32	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	305	4	112	169	20	...	305
3	88	134	20	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	245	3	88	134	20	...	245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	2	10	19	26	1	58
181	1,528	780	277	33	2,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3,140	184	1,763	855	303	35	3,140
140	2,300	1,309	220	18	3,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	7,621	146	4,584	2,414	455	22	7,621
94	107	15	...	...	216	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	18,855	95	11,594	5,651	1,506	9	18,855
142	6,672	2,707	531	549	10,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	66,881	146	34,203	26,061	5,682	789	66,881
157	2,592	2,289	1,755	75	6,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	9,549	157	3,220	4,243	1,854	75	9,549
317	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	317	317	...	...	...	...	317
239	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	239	239	...	...	...	...	239
1,277	13,298	7,247	2,807	675	25,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,006	1,07,298	1,296	55,638	39,560	9,873	931	1,07,298

B. EDUCATION.—FORM No. 3.

Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the official year beginning 1st April 1878, and ending 31st March 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Received.									Expended.	
Nature of Establishment.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From Revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
University	*a* 21,000	...	...	7,022	...	...	10,622	9,131	*b* 47,775	*b* 51,474	
Direction	41,811	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	41 811	41,811	
Inspection	1,28,736	3,365	...	...	...	...	..	250	1,32,351	1,32,351	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.											
Arts ... Government	47,782	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	...	47,782	47,782	
Arts ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.											
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	
Medical Schools (vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Normal Schools.											
For Masters ... Government	15,990	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	15,990	15,990	
For Masters ... Aided	3,000	72	...	...	...	...	...	6,369	9,441	9,441	
For Mistresses ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Mistresses ... Aided	12,915	...	...	616	1,700	...	...	3,350	18,581	18,102	
Schools of Arts and other Technical Schools.											
Schools of Art ... Government	8,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,461	8,918	
Schools of Art ... Aided	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools for Boys.											
Higher Class, English Government	62,446	704	...	...	782	...	4,013	...	63,932	63,932	
Higher Class, English Aided	32,924	1,197	..	10,480	3,210	...	22,306	20,030	90 148	92,717	
Middle Class, English Government	97,620	1,548	..	16	1,698	...	17,811	...	1,01,846	1,01,846	
Middle Class, English Aided	27,255	1,079	1,500	2,528	4,321	...	13,812	20,524	71 025	69,924	
Do., Vernacular Government	23.029	73,894	...	1,653	31,649	537	10,355	.8	1,31,349	1,31,463	
Do., Vernacular Aided	805	289	...	...	806	...	59	...	1,959	1 900	
Lower Class, & Primary Government	8,275	2,14,711	...	633	9,124	1,124	10,980	111	2,34,887	2,34 887	
Lower Class, & Primary Aided	23,437	1,188	935	4,146	19,094	...	14,430	7,760	70,990	69,284	
Schools for Girls.											
For Natives of India ... Government	1.319	8.242	...	11	4.025	...	3	...	13 597	13 597	
For Natives of India ... Aided	20,449	1,911	695	8,430	6,923	...	694	27,939	67,041	65,507	
For Europeans and others *c* Government	...	...	.	...	...		.	...	...	..	
For Europeans and others *c* Aided	11,959	...	...	1,047	...	...	10,525	6,136	29,667	30,440	
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) *d* Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) *d* Aided	22,200	..	6,521	9,728	...	...	4,258	13,402	56,120	41,228	
Scholarships.											
In Colleges ... Government	6 550	70	308	446	366	...	...	5,021	12,821	*e* 12,821	
In Colleges ... Endowed	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
In Schools ... Government	*f* 17,838	*e* 30,768	130	27	3,714	..	2	...	58,479	58,479	
In Schools ... Endowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	
Buildings and Endowments ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	
Buildings and Endowments ... Aided	5,280	...	...	.A	...	...	...	...	5,280	5,280	
Miscellaneous	49,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	49,972	49,972	
Total	6,91,053	3,45,038	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,69,146	

a The Government Grant is taken for the financial year 1878-79 and the other items are taken from the Report of the Punjab University College for 1878, which shews the Income and Expenditure for the year 1878.

b Exclusive of Rs. 5,021 on account of Scholarships given in the Lahore College, for which there is a separate head in this return.

c Includes the following Schools :—1. Auckland House School, Simla ; 2. Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Simla ; 3. Girls' School, Delhi ; 4. Anárkali Girls' School, Lahore ; 5. Nowlakha and Donald Town Girls' School, Lahore.

d Includes the following Schools :—1. Mayo Industrial School, Simla ; 2. Saint James' School, Lahore ; 3. Murree Asylum.

e Inclusive of Rs. 5,021 on account of Scholarships received from the Funds of the Punjab University College.

f Inclusive of Rs. 1,469 on account of Scholarships received from the Nawáb Fund, which used to be credited to the General Local Fund, which last has merged into the Provincial Services.

Note—The collection of fees of Government institutions, entered in column 8, are not included in the total of receipts in column 10, as the fees are not expended directly except in a few Schools.

B. EDUCATION.—FORM No. 4.

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges, aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Government of the Punjab, and in the States subject to administrative supervision, for the year 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1878.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1 Delhi ...	Urdú and Hindí ...	1,277	6,08,850	113	6,009	11·30	·98
2 Gurgáon ...	Do. ...	1,980	6,89,653	70	6,808	28·28	·58
3 Karnál ...	Do. ...	2,352	6,10,927	47	2,651	50·04	·43
4 Hissar ...	Urdú, Punjábí, Jatú and Bágrí ...	3,540	4,84,681	26	1,348	136·15	·27
5 Rohtak ..	Urdú and Hindí ...	1,811	4,36,959	48	2,525	37·72	·47
6 Sirsa ...	Urdú, Punjábí, Bágrí and Bhattí...	3,121	2,10,795	22	691	141·86	·32
7 Umballa ...	Urdú, Hindí and Punjábí ...	2,621	10,35,488	89	5,626	29·45	·54
8 Ludhiána ...	Urdú and Punjábí ...	1,368	5,83,245	79	3,961	17·31	·67
9 Simla ..	Urdú and Pahárí ...	18	33,995	22	854	·81	2·51
10 Jullundur ..	Punjábí and Urdú ...	1,326	7,94,764	151	6,811	8·78	·85
11 Hoshiárpur ...	Do. ...	2,086	9,38,890	95	4,530	21·95	·48
12 Kángra ...	Pahárí, Urdú and Lahaulí ...	8,988	7,43,832	69	3,382	130·26	·45
13 Amritsar ..	Punjábí and Urdú ...	1,562	8,32,750	133	7,056	11·74	·80
14 Gurdáspur .	Do. ...	1,818	9,06,126	126	5,840	14·42	·64
15 Siálkot ..	Do. ...	1,955	10,05,004	106	5,064	18·44	·50
16 Lahore .	Do. ..	3,659	7,89,666	131	6,834	27·93	·86
17 Gujránwala .	Do. ...	2,563	5,50,576	87	4,729	29·45	·85
18 Ferozepore .	Do. ...	2,739	5,49,253	52	2,217	52·67	·40
19 Ráwalpindí ..	Do. ...	6,218	7,11,256	85	5,662	73·15	·79
20 Jhelum ...	Do. ...	3,910	5,00,988	55	3,948	71·09	·78
21 Gujrát ...	Do. ...	2,029	6,16,347	46	4,193	44·10	·68
22 Sháhpur ...	Do. ..	4,700	3,68,796	37	2,210	127·02	·59
23 Mooltan ..	Urdú, Mooltání and Punjábí ...	5,927	4,71,563	57	2,866	103·98	·60
24 Jhang ..	Punjábí and Urdú ..	5,702	3,84,027	41	2,232	139·07	·58
25 Montgomery ...	Urdú and Punjábí ...	5,573	3,59,437	27	1,343	206·40	·37
26 Muzaffargarh ..	Mooltaní, Urdú and Punjábí ...	2,954	2,95,547	23	1,219	128·43	·41
27 Dera Ismail Khan ...	Punjábí, Pashtú and Urdú ...	7,096	3,94,864	25	1,934	283·84	·49
28 Dera Gházi Khan .	Punjábí, Bilochí and Urdú ..	4,740	3,08,840	32	1,880	148·12	·60
29 Bannu ..	Punjábí, Pashtú and Urdú ...	3,121	2,87,547	24	1,016	130·04	·35
30 Pesháwar ..	Urdú and Pashtú ..	2,497	5,23,152	39	1,966	63·56	·37
31 Hazára .	Pashtú, Punjábí and Urdú ..	2,835	3,67,218	18	884	157·5	·24
32 Kohát ..	Pashtú, Urdú and Punjábí	2,839	1,45,419	4	280	709·75	·19
TOTAL ...	..	1,04,975	1,76,04,505	1,979	1,05,569	53·04	·59

General Comparative Statement of statistics

1		2	3	4	5	6		
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls at close of the year.	Average number of scholars on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.								
Colleges	1877-78	(a) 2	116	116	99	69,951	2	0
	1878-79	1	88	108	84	60,602	10	0
Schools of Higher Class	1877-78	9	341	380	336	78,906	5	0
	1878-79	9	341	391	315	78,334	11	0
Schools of Middle Class	1877-78	176	24,224	22,968	19,565	2,58,174	14	0
	1878-79	174	22,273	22,594	17,986	2,61,970	5	0
Schools of Lower Class...	1877-78	1,222	58,435	57,667	47,387	2,32,[illegible]13	6	0
	1878-79	1,217	54,551	56,264	43,529	2,35,549	11	0
Female Schools	1877-78	122	3,147	3,155	2,498	14,581	13	0
	1878-79	105	2,681	2,955	2,245	13,597	3	0
Normal Schools	1877-78	3	191	237	214	27,035	8	0
	1878-79	3	273	230	185	28,960	4	0
Schools of Industrial Art ...	1877-78	1	47	53	36	13,839	8	0
	1878-79	1	58	56	40	10,699	12	0
TOTAL ...	1877-78	1,535	86,491	84,572	70,135	6,94,602	[illegible]	0
	1878-79	1,510	80,265	82,598	64,384	6,89,714	[illegible]	0
Aided Institutions.								
Schools of Higher Class	1877-78	9	2,390	2,194	1,808	88,421	10	0
	1878-79	10	2,799	2,779	2,122	92,716	11	0
Schools of Middle Class	1877-78	36	5,239	4,849	3,947	1,07,331	0	0
	1878-79	37	4,346	4,484	3,449	1,06,768	10	0
Schools of Lower Class...	1877-78	177	11,490	11,638	10,116	76,615	2	0
	1878-79	176	10,666	11,547	8,859	72,918	1	0
Female Schools	1877-78	236	7,345	7,125	5,507	92,677	10	0
	1878-79	240	7,216	7,208	5,441	98,596	10	0
Normal Schools	1877-78	6	253	258	225	26,174	8	0
	1878-79	6	277	256	214	27,543	3	0
Punjab University College	1877-78	...	...	...	...	44,758	0	0
	1878-79	...	...	...	...	51,474	5	0
Endowment and Building Grants ...	1877-78	...	...	...	...	559	8	0
	1878-79	...	...	...	...	5,279	12	0
TOTAL ...	1877-78	464	26,717	26,064	21,603	4,36,537	6	0
	1878-79	469	25,304	26,274	20,085	4,55,297	4	0
General Establishments	1877-78	...	...	...	...	2,29,046	14	0
	1878-79	...	...	...	...	2,24,134	8	0
Buildings	1877-78	...	...	...	..	77,789	9	0
	1878-79	...	...	..	...	Information not		
TOTAL ...	1877-78	...	...	..	...	[illegible]3,06,836	7	0
	1878-79	...	...	...	...	2,24,134	8	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	1877-78	1,999	1,13,208	1,10,636	91,738	14,37,976	5	[illegible]
	1878-79	1,979	1,05,569	1,08,872	84,469	13,69,146	4	[illegible]

for the years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

7			8			9			10			11			12			13
Expenditure from Provincial Services.			Expenditure from General Local Fund.			Expenditure from District Funds.			Expenditure from other sources.			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.* Total cost.			Cost to Government.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
61,435	5	0	...	...	...	90	0	0	8,425	13	0	603	0	6	529	9	10	(a) Delhi College closed from 1st April 1877.
54,331	10	0	...	...	...	70	0	0	6,201	0	0	688	10	7	617	6	5	
72,972	14	0	87	0	0	3,552	10	0	2,293	13	0	231	6	4	214	0	0	
74,228	15	0	...	...	...	2,127	14	0	1,977	14	0	229	11	7	217	10	10	
1,00,694	13	0	31,793	4	0	91,421	12	0	34,265	1	0	10	10	9	4	2	6	
1,22,639	10	0	...	...	..	99,609	15	0	39,720	12	0	11	5	0	5	8	1	
4,492	6	0	5,964	3	0	2,11,403	3	0	10,213	10	0	3	15	6	0	1	3	
8,277	13	0	...	...	...	2,15,369	10	0	11,902	4	0	4	5	1	0	2	5	
215	11	0	3,045	5	0	7,950	14	0	3,369	15	0	3	10	1	0	1	1	
1,318	15	0	...	...	...	8,242	7	0	4,035	13	0	5	1	2	0	7	10	
16,353	4	0	...	...	..	10,682	4	0	...	...	...	141	8	9	85	9	10	
18,629	13	0	...	...	...	10,330	7	0	...	...	...	106	1	4	68	3	10	
13,710	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	10	0	294	7	4	291	11	6	
9,883	4	0	...	...	...	186	10	0	629	14	0	184	7	8	170	6	5	
2,69,875	3	0	40,889	12	0	3,25,140	11	...	58,696	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,89,310	0	0	...	...	...	3,35,936	15	0	64,467	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31,089	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	57,632	10	0	37	0	0	13	0	0	
32,924	0	0	...	...	...	1,197	5	0	58,595	6	0	33	2	0	11	12	7	
47,905	1	0	...	...	...	429	11	0	58,996	4	0	20	7	9	9	2	3	
47,860	5	0	...	...	..	1,367	11	0	57,540	10	0	24	9	5	11	0	2	
26,717	12	0	...	...	..	1,775	0	0	48,122	6	0	6	10	8	2	5	3	
24,636	10	0	...	...	..	1,187	9	0	47,093	14	0	6	13	6	2	4	11	
27,605	6	0	...	...	..	2,368	15	0	62,703	5	0	12	9	10	3	12	7	
33,608	1	0	...	...	...	1,911	10	0	63,076	15	0	13	10	7	4	10	6	
16,042	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,131	9	0	103	7	3	63	6	6	
15,914	11	0	...	...	...	72	0	0	11,556	8	0	99	6	11	57	7	3	
21,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,758	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,474	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
559	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,279	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,70,919	10	0	...	...	..	4,573	10	0	2,61,041	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,81,223	7	0	...	...	...	5,736	3	0	2,68,337	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,25,629	5	0	...	...	..	3,213	7	0	204	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,20,519	10	0	...	...	...	3,365	1	0	249	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,933 received.	14	0	...	...	.	43,391	11	0	20,464	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,39,563	3	0	...	...	...	46,605	2	0	20,668	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,20,519	10	0	...	...	...	3,365	1	0	249	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,80,358	0	0	40,889	12	0	3,76,319	7	0	3,40,409	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*6,91,053	1	0	...	...	..	3,45,088	3	0	3,33,055	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Includes expenditure from the late General Local Fund which has merged into the Provincial Services.

Statement of Government Colleges

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16			17		
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*								
DISTRICT.	COLLEGE.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.			District Funds.			General Local Fund.		
													Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Lahore ...	1 Government College...	3	64	14	7	...	88	108	84	20	5	3	2	54,331	10	...	70	...	...	...	...	...

Total Expenditure ... ...

Deduct.—Expenditure on scholarships from Provincial Services ... ...

Ditto ditto. from Punjab University College ... ...

Ditto ditto from District Fund ... ...

Ditto ditto from Gubbons' Scholarships ... ...

Ditto ditto from Municipal Fund ... ...

Ditto ditto from Dálíp Singh's Fund ... ...

Amount shown in Imperial Return No. 3, *exclusive* of expenditure on

in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from								*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Endowments.	Subscription.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nagarí).	Hindí, (Lande, Mahajani).	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
367 8 ...	446	366	... ...	1,459	5,021 8 ..	60,602 10 ...	60,602 10 ...	88	...	13	35	29		

... ... Rs. 60,602 10 0

	Rs.	A.	P.	
... ...	6,550	0	0	
... ...	5,021	8	0	
... ...	70	0	0	
... ...	367	8	0	
... ...	366	0	0	
... ...	446	0	0	= 12,821 0 0
scholarships				47,781 10 0

Statement of Government Schools of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	*No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.*						Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	*Teachers.*		Monthly rate of schooling fee.	*Received*	
		Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.				Christians.	Others.		Provincial Services.	District Funds.
	Umballa Circle.														
Delhi ...	1 Upper District School ...	...	70	14	1	...	85	88	61	17	3	3	12 as. to 5 Rs.	15,412 13 0	155 5 0
Ludhiána ...	1 High Vernacular School,	...	26	14	6	...	46	58	49	19	...	5	4 as. to 12 as	6,336 0 0	1,327 1 0
	2 Total ...	...	96	28	7	...	131	146	110	18	3	8	...	21,748 13 0	1,482 6 0
	Lahore Circle.														
Hoshiárpur,	1 Upper District School ...	1	37	7	1	...	46	43	37	18	1	3	12 as. to 5 Rs	8,577 10 0	208 13 0
Amritsar ...	1 Do.	1	22	14	6	...	43	53	48	17	3	3	12 as. to 5 Rs	12,972 11 0	... ...
Gurdáspur..	1 * Do.	1	12	2	1	...	16	18	13	16	...	4	6 as. to 2 Rs	2,849 7 0	... ...
Lahore ...	1 Do.	...	35	9	7	2	53	72	60	17	2	4	12 as. to 5 Rs	14,730 9 0	201 3 0
	4 Total ...	3	106	32	15	2	158	186	158	17	6	14	...	39,130 5 0	410 0 0
	Rávalpindi Circle.														
Gujrát ...	1 Upper District School ...	...	14	13	3	...	30	37	28	20	2	3	6 as. to 1¼ Rs	8,739 15 0	235 8 0
	Mooltan Circle.														
Mooltan ...	1 Upper District School †...	...	6	...	...	...	6	7	6	17	1	...	12 as. to 1 Re	1,045 8 0	... ...
Jhang ...	1 Do.	...	13	2	1	...	16	15	13	17	...	2	Do.	3,564 6 0	... ...
	2 Total ...	...	19	2	1	...	22	22	19	17	1	2	...	4,609 14 0	... ...
	9 Grand Total ...	3	235	75	26	2	341	391	315	18	12	27	...	74,228 15 0	2,127 14 0
	Deduct—Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,783 6 0	1,423 9 0
	Amount shewn in Table B3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,445 9 0	704 5 0

* Upper Department opened from 1st June 1878.

† Upper Department from 1st October 1878.

Higher Class for the year 1878-1879.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nágri).	Hindi (Lande Mahájani).	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
...	...	...	607 13 0	...	1,055 1 1	...	16,175 15 0	16,175 15 0	85	...	...	...	30	74	30
...	...	...	963 3 0	...	432 3 0	...	8,626 4 0	8,626 4 0	46	46	...	...	46	46	...
...	...	...	1,571 0 0	...	1,487 4 0	...	24,802 3 0	24,802 3 0	131	46	...	...	76	120	30
...	...	...	71 8 0	...	516 8 0	...	8,857 15 0	8,857 15 0	46	...	...	...	2	35	7
...	...	...	335 0 0	...	574 12 0	...	13,307 11 0	13,307 11 0	43	...	...	...	10	27	6
...	...	...	...	...	123 10 0	...	2,849 7 0	2,849 7 0	16	...	...	...	4	15	2
...	...	...	...	...	793 11 0	..	14,931 12 0	14,931 12 0	63	...	...	...	15	28	10
...	...	...	406 8 0	...	2,008 9 0	...	39,946 13 0	39,946 13 0	158	...	...	...	31	105	25
...	...	...	...	...	330 1 0	...	8,975 7 0	8,975 7 0	30	...	...	...	7	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	53 12 0	...	1,045 8 0	1,045 8 0	6	...	...	...	2	..	4
...	...	...	0 6 0	...	133 14 0	...	3,564 12 0	3,564 12 0	16	...	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	...	0 6 0	...	187 10 0	...	4,610 4 0	4,610 4 0	22	...	...	...	2	16	4
...	...	...	1,977 14 0	..	4,013 8 0	...	78,334 11 0	78,334 11 0	341	46	...	...	116	252	71
...	...	...	1,196 2 0	...	...	...	14,403 1 0	14,403 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	781 12 0	...	4,013 8 0	...	63,931 10 0	63,931 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers*			*Received*	
DISTRICT.	School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.	District Funds.
	Umballa Circle.														
Delhi ... 1	District School ...	...	181	30	...	...	211	210	155	14	...	11	3 as. to 2 Rs.	8,191 2	92 3
Do. ... 2	Anglo Arabic School ...	...	5	129	...	...	134	134	106	14	..	6	1 an. to 1 Re.	*5,167 8	... ...
Gurgáon ... 3	District School Rewárí ...	...	127	17	1	...	145	114	91	15	...	6	6 as. to 1½ Rs.	3,177 8	550 2
Karnál ... 4	District School ...	...	87	36	3	...	126	109	92	14	1	4	6 to 14 annas.	4,886 9	1,109 7
Hissar ... 5	District School Bhiwání...	...	59	11	1	...	71	73	53	15	...	5	1 an. to 1 Re.	2,379 12	208 14
Rohtak ... 6	District School ...	1	89	18	...	..	108	107	78	14	...	6	1 an. to 4½ Rs.	3,455 6	567 3
Umballa ... 7	District School ...	...	54	15	11	...	80	63	51	15	...	4	1 an. to 1 Re	2,585 2	44 15
Do. ... 8	District School Jagádhari,	...	93	21	2	...	116	120	97	12	..	5	6 an. to 1 Re.	3,452 4	316 14
Ludhiána ... 9	High Vernacular School...	...	28	84	8	...	120	117	92	15	..	5	4 as. to 1 Re.	1,968 10	578 6
Simla ... 10	District School ...	...	5	4	...	...	9	15	13	16	...	4	6 as. to 1½ Rs.	2,496 6	... ...
	Total ...	1	728	365	26	..	1,120	1,062	828	14	1	56	...	37,760 3	3,528 ...
Delhi ... 1	Arab Sarai ...	...	45	46	...	...	91	93	63	12	...	3	1 to 6 annas.	13 ...	756 12
2	Najafgarh ...	...	136	27	...	...	163	164	137	12	..	5	Do.	40 ...	870 1
3	Sonepat ...	...	104	49	1	...	154	119	103	12	...	4	1 an. to 1 Re.	286 ...	482 7
4	Ballabgarh ...	...	145	20	...	...	165	176	127	12	...	4	1 to 6 annas.	28 ...	573 13
5	Faridabád ...	...	127	27	...	...	154	163	125	9	..	4	Do.	21 ...	593 ...
6	Haveli Pálam ...	...	116	5	...	...	121	108	93	11	..	4	Do.	29 ...	896 10
7	Mahrauli ...	...	74	39	...	...	113	103	71	11	...	3	Do.	40 ...	842 3
	Total ...	...	747	213	1	...	961	926	719	11	...	27	...	457 ...	5,014 14
Gurgáon ... 1	Vernacular School ...	...	112	21	2	...	135	136	114	13	...	5	1 to 8 annas.	61 ...	1,532 3
2	Hasanpur ...	...	81	39	...	...	120	138	90	10	...	4	1 to 6 annas.	24 ...	994 4
3	Punahána ...	...	49	21	...	...	70	84	37	12	...	4	Do.	14 ...	866 15
4	Nagina ...	...	60	30	...	...	90	83	64	11	..	4	Do.	19 ...	938 4
5	Núh ...	...	60	33	...	...	93	82	67	12	...	3	Do.	28 ...	804 4
6	Palwal ...	...	101	19	...	...	120	153	95	11	...	5	Do.	27 ...	416 6
7	Firozpur Jhirka ...	...	75	46	...	...	121	119	88	11	...	4	Do.	15 ...	582 9
8	Farruknagar ...	...	69	25	...	..	94	80	66	12	...	3	Do.	196 6	495 7
9	Sohna ...	...	79	43	...	...	122	127	104	11	...	4	Do.	15 ...	894 13
	Total ...	...	686	277	2	...	965	1,005	725	11	..	36	...	399 6	7,625 1
Karnál ... 1	Kaithal ...	...	180	41	1	...	222	221	159	11	...	8	1 to 6 annas.	1,631 ...	49 13
2	Pánipat ...	...	101	59	1	...	161	170	155	13	..	6	Do.	863 ...	1,344 12
3	Pundri ...	...	85	58	...	...	143	129	108	12	...	3	Do.	110 ...	658 4
4	Kunjpura ...	...	83	72	1	..	156	154	130	14	...	3	Do.	455 ...	341 12
	Total ...	...	449	230	3	...	682	671	552	12	...	20	...	3,059 ...	2,394 9
Hissar ... 1	Hissar ...	...	75	33	...	...	108	101	79	13	...	4	1 to 8 annas.	689 5	564 13
2	Hánsi ...	...	69	10	...	..	79	91	68	10	...	4	1 to 2 annas.	957 13	78 8
3	Tohána ...	...	57	33	...	...	90	90	77	12	...	3	Do.	207 2	412 2
	Total ...	...	201	76	...	...	277	282	224	11	...	11	...	1,854 4	1,055 7
Rohtak ... 1	Gohána ...	..	95	42	...	...	137	142	102	13	...	4	1 to 8 annas.	296 2	626 ..
2	Bahádargarh ...	..	126	35	...	...	161	145	119	11	...	4	1 to 4 annas.	407 1	489 1
3	Mahim ...	..	97	40	...	...	137	143	112	11	...	4	Do.	22 ...	807 15
4	Bádli ...	..	104	15	...	...	119	103	87	11	...	4	6 ps. to 2 as.	31 ...	742 12
	Total ...	..	422	132	...	...	554	533	420	11	...	16	...	756 3	2,665 12
Sirsa ... 1	Sirsa ...	..	107	29	7	..	143	155	114	10	...	8	1 anna to 1 Re.	668 3	165 1
2	Fázilka ...	...	56	36	4	...	96	78	65	11	...	4	Do.	48 ...	2 13
	Total ...	..	163	65	11	...	239	233	979	10	...	12	...	716 3	167 14
Umballa ... 1	Sháhábád ...	...	83	80	11	...	174	167	139	10	...	6	1 to 6 annas.	144 ...	684 9
2	Thánesar ...	...	92	13	3	..	108	103	64	9	...	4	Do.	132 ...	499 8
3	Ládwa ...	...	103	10	2	...	114	108	81	11	..	4	Do.	217 9	302 2
4	Búriya ...	...	81	19	7	...	107	118	87	11	..	4	Do.	318 1	297 1
5	Bíáspur ...	...	41	32	1	...	74	72	64	13	...	3	Do.	4 ...	665 3
6	Sádhaurá ...	...	85	70	4	...	159	166	153	11	...	5	Do.	215 13	556 14
7	Manimájra ...	...	82	13	2	...	97	104	83	11	...	3	Do.	30 ...	598 11
8	Morinda ...	...	41	39	13	...	93	90	73	11	...	3	Do.	64 ...	755 1
9	Mulána ...	...	82	26	1	...	109	107	85	12	...	4	Do.	2 13	753 10
10	Naráingarh ...	...	95	31	3	...	129	137	114	11	...	4	Do.	5 ...	870 4
11	Kharrar ...	...	100	37	11	...	148	158	133	10	...	5	Do.	7 3	760 9
	Total ...	...	884	370	58	...	1,312	1,325	1,076	11	...	45	...	1,040 7	6,743 8

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí (Lande Mahájní, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
...	16 6	...	80	...	1,468 10	...	8,329 11	8,329 11	211	209	....	.....	....	209	2	
...	...	...	...	...	(a) 423 12	...	5,512 14	5,512 14	134	134	....	.....	105	134	....	* Paid from the Nawáb fund.
...	...	...	...	...	764 15	...	3,727 10	3,727 10	145	145	....	.....	....	145	....	(a) Rs. 345-6-0 expended.
...	16 6	...	...	...	587 14	...	6,072 6	6,072 6	126	126	....	.....	....	126	....	
...	...	...	120	...	362 6	...	2,708 10	2,708 10	71	71	....	.....	....	71	....	
...	97 9	...	...	...	564 14	...	4,120 2	4,120 2	108	108	....	.....	....	108	..	
...	...	...	...	...	407 3	...	2,630 1	2,630 1	80	80	....	.....	....	80	....	
...	...	...	...	...	609 ..	...	3,769 2	3,769 2	116	116	....	.....	....	116	....	
...	...	...	598 5	...	576 1	...	3,145 5	3,145 5	120	120	....	.....	....	120	....	
...	...	...	...	...	121 14	...	2,496 6	2,496 6	9	9	....	.....	....	9	....	
...	130 5	...	748 5	...	5,886 9	...	42,512 3	42,513 3	1,120	1,118	....	.....	105	1,118	2	
...	...	...	94 8	...	73 ..	...	864 4	864 4	.....	91	....	.....	....	52	....	
...	...	...	474 8	...	146 6	...	1,384 9	1,384 9	.....	163	....	81	....	94	....	
...	...	...	554 4	...	† 144 3	...	1,396 15	1,396 15	49	154	....	.....	....	75	....	† Rs. 74-4-0 expended.
...	...	...	389 ...	...	131 9	...	990 13	990 13	.....	128	.....	49	....	79	....	
...	...	...	196 3	...	118 ...	...	810 3	810 3	.....	154	.....	40	....	63	....	
...	...	...	...	...	74 ...	...	925 10	925 10	.....	121	....	42	....	56	....	
...	...	...	...	...	56 13	...	882 3	882 3	.....	113	....	.....	....	58	....	
...	...	...	1708 7	...	‡ 743 15	...	7,254 9	7,254 9	49	924	....	212	....	477	....	
...	...	...	8	...	149 11	...	1,601 3	1,601 3	.....	135	....	.....	....	102	....	
...	...	...	...	...	39 8	...	1,018 4	1,018 4	.....	88	39	.....	....	55	....	
...	...	...	...	...	34 9	...	880 15	880 15	.....	17	19	.....	....	34	....	‡ decrease due to sickness.
...	...	...	...	...	53 11	...	957 4	957 4	.....	61	36	.....	....	42	....	
...	...	...	...	...	70 5	...	832 4	832 4	.....	93	....	.....	....	47	....	
...	...	...	829 13	...	106 9	...	1,273 3	1,273 3	.....	103	34	.....	....	64	....	
...	...	...	512 ...	...	83 ...	...	1,109 9	1,109 9	.....	100	....	21	....	38	....	
...	...	...	292 4	...	106 7	...	984 1	984 1	.....	94	....	.....	....	66	....	
...	...	...	...	...	106 8	...	909 13	909 13	.....	100	22	.....	....	69	....	
...	...	...	1642 1	...	750 4	...	9,566 8	9,566 8	.....	791	150	21	....	516	....	
...	...	...	700 1	...	111 5	...	2,380 14	2,380 14	42	187	15	55	....	73	8	
...	...	...	303 14	...	148 8	...	2,511 10	2,511 10	.....	136	....	25	....	80	....	
...	...	...	...	...	27 14	...	768 4	768 4	.....	143	....	.....	....	65	....	
...	...	...	104 ...	...	64 3	...	900 12	900 12	.....	56	....	57	....	43	....	
...	...	...	1,107 15	...	351 14	...	6,561 8	6,561 8	42	522	15	137	...	261	3	
...	...	...	300 ...	...	107 2	...	1,554 2	1,554 2	56	28	....	.....	....	80	....	
...	...	...	300 ...	...	51 ...	...	1,336 5	1,336 5	19	45	....	.....	....	34	....	
...	...	...	...	...	18 7	...	619 4	619 4	.....	25	....	23	....	38	....	
...	...	...	600 ...	...	176 9	...	3,509 11	3,509 11	75	98	....	23	....	152	....	
...	...	...	145 1	...	155 15	...	1,067 3	1,067 3	.....	131	....	10	....	76	....	
...	...	...	225 14	...	79 10	...	1,122 ..	1,122 ..	.....	117	67	.....	....	68	....	
...	...	...	...	...	71 7	...	829 15	829 15	.....	137	....	.....	....	56	....	
...	...	...	...	...	29 7	...	773 12	773 12	.....	92	...	35	....	55	....	
...	...	...	370 15	...	336 7	...	3,792 14	3,792 14	.....	477	67	45	....	255	....	
...	...	...	1 663 12	...	88 2	...	2,497 ..	2,497 ..	46	143	....	43	....	86	...	
...	...	...	951 2	...	51 11	...	1,001 13	1,001 13	13	96	....	42	...	22	...	
...	...	...	2,614 14	...	139 13	...	3,498 15	3,498 15	59	239	....	80	....	109	...	
...	...	...	300 ...	...	105 5	...	1,128 9	1,128 9	.....	126	...	48	....	98	...	
...	...	...	146 ...	...	47 2	...	777 8	777 8	.....	70	40	.....	....	41	...	
...	...	...	114 ...	...	36 16	...	633 11	633 11	.....	69	...	45	....	36	...	
...	...	...	166 3	...	74 12	...	681 5	681 5	.....	64	....	43	....	42	...	
...	...	...	...	...	77 4	...	669 3	669 3	.....	74	....	.....	....	46	...	
...	...	...	216 ..	...	123 3	...	988 11	988 11	.....	105	..	54	....	86	....	
...	...	...	...	...	62 8	...	628 11	628 11	.....	97	....	.....	....	51	....	
...	...	...	...	...	46 5	...	819 1	819 1	.....	93	....	.....	....	41	....	
...	...	...	...	...	35 12	...	756 7	756 7	.....	75	....	41	....	38	....	
...	...	...	...	...	29 13	...	875 4	875 4	.....	91	....	38	....	50	....	
...	...	...	186 ...	...	42 9	...	953 12	953 12	.....	107	....	41	....	54	...	
...	...	...	1,128 3	...	681 8	...	8,912 2	8,912 2	.....	971	40	310	....	583	....	

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								*Teachers.*			*Received*	
DISTRICT.	School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.	District Funds.
	Umballa Circle—(Contd.)														
Ludhiána ...	1 Gujarwal ...	...	24	8	63	...	95	114	101	12	...	3	1 to 6 annas.	28 ...	759 14
	2 Raepúr ...	..	43	7	34	...	84	93	70	12	..	3	Do.	22 ...	701 5
	3 Malaudh ...	...	40	4	36	...	80	84	74	12	..	3	Do.	17 ...	477 3
	4 Sudi ...	.	38	9	34	..	81	93	76	12	...	3	Do.	12 ...	635 8
	5 Máchiwára ...	...	89	48	8	...	145	153	132	13	...	5	Do.	307 ...	349 14
	6 Dharror ..	..	64	9	82	...	155	160	128	12	...	3	Do.	20 ..	808 2
	7 Badowál ...	...	39	15	56	..	110	117	98	10	...	3	Do.	32 ...	696 2
	8 Jagráon ...	...	92	65	14	...	171	175	157	13	...	7	Do.	430 ...	387 11
	9 Raikot ...	...	116	36	8	...	160	173	146	10	...	5	Do.	380 ...	492 ...
	10 Khannán ...	..	124	33	27	...	184	183	160	12	...	5	Do.	463 ...	248 13
	Total ...	...	669	234	362	...	1,265	1,345	1,142	12	...	40	...	1,711 ...	5,556 8
	50 Total of Vernacular Schools	...	4,221	1,597	437	...	6,255	6,323	5,037	11	...	207	...	9,993 7	31,123 9
	60 Gd. Total of Umballa Cir.	1	4,949	1,962	463	...	7,375	7,385	5,865	12	1	263	...	47,753 10	34,651 9
	Lahore Circle														
Jullundur ...	1 District School Ráhon ...	...	75	44	9	...	128	118	90	14	...	7	3 as. to 1¼ Rs.	3,321 11	495 6
Hoshiárpúr ...	2 District School ...	1	121	35	5	...	162	136	113	14	...	6	6 as to 1¼ Rs.	3,323 1	700 7
Kángra ...	3 District School Núrpúr ...	...	63	16	...	...	79	66	54	12	1	3	3 to 8 as	2,577 ...	174 10
Amritsar ...	4 District School ...	...	147	84	48	...	279	210	189	14	1	10	6 as to 1 Re.	6,749 ...	1,437 9
Gurdáspúr ...	5 District School ...	1	81	46	20	...	148	164	134	13	...	7	3 as to 2 Rs.	2,527 ...	1,887 13
	6 District School Batála ...	...	72	45	9	...	126	98	82	15	..	6	3 as to 1¼ Rs.	3,082 7	187 6
Lahore ...	7 District School ...	1	174	95	23	...	293	245	206	16	1	11	6 as to 2½ Rs.	8,613 11	1,137 5
Gujránwalá ...	8 District School ...	...	76	47	22	..	145	116	94	16	...	6	4 as to 1 Re.	3,409 8	627 15
Ferozepore ...	9 District School ...	...	98	51	22	...	171	149	99	13	...	8	3 as to 2 Rs.	2,985 5	184 4
	Total ...	3	907	463	158	...	1,531	1,302	1,061	14	3	64	...	36,588 9	6,882 11
Jullundur ...	1 Kartárpur ...	...	111	16	18	...	145	143	107	9	...	6	1 to 6 as	860 ...	693 15
	2 Nawashahr ...	..	124	12	1	...	137	146	97	12	...	5	1 to 4 as	860 ...	568 8
	3 Bunga ...	...	85	23	34	...	142	147	111	11	...	5	Do.	300 ...	886 9
	4 Nakodar ...	...	120	39	11	...	170	242	149	11	...	6	1 to 2 as	458 ...	743 9
	5 Phillour ...	...	78	53	13	...	144	152	108	11	...	4	Do.	348 ..	603 12
	6 Pharála ...	...	54	28	4	..	86	92	52	12	...	3	1 to 4 as	... ...	724 15
	7 Núr Mahal ...	...	108	27	1	...	136	150	100	14	...	5	Do.	240 ..	627 ...
	8 Adampúr ...	...	54	52	7	...	113	127	90	14	...	3	Do.	180 ...	598 6
	9 Musapúr ...	...	50	24	1	...	75	81	54	12	..	3	Do.	... ...	630 7
	Total ...	...	784	274	90	...	1,148	1,280	868	12	..	40	...	2,746 ...	6,077 1
Hoshiárpúr	1 Hariána ...	...	78	33	1	...	112	134	106	13	...	4	1 anna	40 3	865 4
	2 Dasúah ...	...	51	37	8	..	96	103	90	11	...	5	Do.	50 4	620 14
	3 Uná ...	...	93	8	7	2	110	122	109	11	...	3	Do.	58 5	1,002 2
	4 Urmurán ...	...	55	51	...	...	106	110	97	11	...	4	Do.	60 15	765 5
	5 Tánda ..	...	71	56	7	...	134	134	118	11	...	4	Do.	89 9	1,010 4
	6 Mukerián ...	...	41	26	6	...	73	73	65	12	...	3	Do.	51 5	546 1
	7 Garhshankar ...	...	40	72	5	...	117	136	99	12	...	4	Do.	... ...	1,192 4
	8 Máhilpúr ...	..	50	14	8	2	104	125	99	12	...	4	Do.	... ...	793 ...
	Total ...	...	509	297	42	4	852	937	783	12	...	29	...	350 9	6,795 2
Kángra ...	1 Pálampur ...	...	94	6	.....	.	100	101	55	13	...	6	1 anna	9 10	1,520 9
	2 Sujánpur ...	...	150	30	.....	...	180	178	136	12	...	4	Do.	11 12	1,148 6
	3 Nádaun ...	...	79	23	.....	...	102	98	78	10	...	3	Do.	9 3	392 15
	Total ...	...	323	59	.....	...	382	372	269	12	...	13	...	30 9	3,061 11
Amritsar ...	1 Vairowál ...	..	52	33	15	...	100	107	71	10	...	4	1 anna	252 2	401 4
	2 Batála ...	..	11	13	45	...	72	82	68	10	...	3	Do.	....	528 ...
	3 Fatehabád ...	...	50	29	31	..	110	113	95	10	..	4	Do.	....	685 11
	4 Salálabad ...	...	67	30	.....	...	97	100	84	10	..	3	Do.	....	615 14
	5 Ram Dás ...	...	73	25	3	...	101	100	77	10	..	3	Do.	163 8	213 2
	6 Taran Táran ...	...	42	18	45	...	105	108	73	10	..	5	Do.	437 8	373 13
	7 Goindwál ...	...	25	20	24	...	69	73	51	10	...	3	Do.	....	441 6
	8 Khiljián ...	...	23	35	.....	..	58	58	51	10	...	3	Do.	....	617 4
	9 Ajnála* ..	...	35	27	18	...	80	78	64	10	...	3	Do.	....	390 12
	Total ...	...	381	280	181	...	792	819	634	10	...	31	...	853 2	4,267 2

* Raised to the Middle School standard with effect from 1st April 1878.

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí (Lande Mahájní, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
					99 1		787 14	787 14		95				66		
					90 12		723 5	723 5		84				51		
		120			104 8		614 3	714 3		80				53		
					40		647 8	647 8		81				44		
			290		177 4		946 14	946 14		145				84		
					132 9		828 2	828 2		155				83		
					110 5		728 2	728 2		110				87		
		120	780		228 8		1,717 11	1,717 11		171				95		
			300		197 6		1,172	1,172		160				78		
			276 14		233		988 11	988 11		184				86		
		240	1,646 14		1,413 5		9,154 6	9,154 6		1,265				727		
		210	10,819 5		4,593 11		52,250 9	52,250 9	225	5,287	272	833		3,079	3	
	130 5	240	11,567 10		10,480 4		94,762 12	94,762 12	1,345	6,405	272	833	105	4,198	5	
					548 13		3,817 1	3,817 1	128	128				128		
			88 15		837 13		4,112 7	4,112 7	162	162			33	162	87	
			66 15		170 10		2,818 9	2,818 9	79	79				79		
			404 3		1,523 9		8,590 12	8,590 12	279	279				279		
					*822 10		4,623 10	4,623 10	148	148			47	148	92	* Rs. 208-13-0 expended.
			84 1		547 8		3,353 14	3,353 14	126	126				126		
					1,599 6		9,751	9,751	293	293			97	293	139	
			2 8		558 10		4,039 15	4,039 15	145	145				145		
			715 10		†925 9		4,295 2	4,295 2	171	171						† Rs. 410-1-0 expended.
			1,362 4		7,534 8		45,402 6	45,402 6	1,531	1,531			177	1,360	318	
			360		230 4		1,913 15	1,913 15	52	145				72		
			244 8		96 4		1,173	1,173		137				60		
			198		156 12		1,384 9	1,384 9		142				75		
			232		135		1,453 9	1,453 9		170				113		
			300		158 4		1,251 12	1,251 12		144				99		
					42		724 15	724 15		86				38		
			336		149 1		1,203	1,203		136				94		
			90		96		868 6	868 6		113				92		
					60		630 7	630 7		75				45		
			1,780 8		1,123 9		10,603 9	10,603 9	52	1,148				688		
			331 12		38 1		1,237 3	1,237 3		112				84		
			87 11		141 11		758 13	758 13		96				55		
			7 14		81 15		1,068 5	1,068 5		110	38			54		
			112 9		128 4		938 13	938 13		106				56		
			131 14		126 13		1,231 11	1,231 11		134				106		
			95 15		117 9		693 5	* 693 5		73				33		
					35 1		1,192 4	1,192 4		117				92		
					27 14		793	793		104				62		
			767 11		607 4		7,913 6	7,913 6		852	38			542		
		115 2		596 15	51 7		2,182 4	2,182 4	27	100	14			49	36	
			393		7 6		1,553 2	1,553 2		126	44	10		60	0	
			330		5 6		732 2	732 2		102				54		
		115 2	723	536 15	64 3		4,467 8	4,467 8	27	328	58	10		163	42	
			189 2		60		842 8	842 8		100				68		
					36		528	528		72				43		
					60		685 11	685 11		110				71		
					42		615 14	615 14		97				74		
			122 10		54		499 4	499 4		101				44		
			328 2		57		1,139 7	1,139 7	46	105				60		
					24		441 6	441 6		69				46		
					18		617 4	617 4		58				35		
					11		390 12	390 12		80				47		
			639 14		362		5,760 2	5,760 2	46	792				483		

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								*Teachers*			*Received*	
DISTRICT.	School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.	District Funds.
	Lahore Circle.—(Concld.)														
Gurdáspur ...	1 Dina Nagar ...	1	132	61	1	...	195	207	138	12	...	8	1 to 2 annas.	212 13	246 11
	2 Kalánaur ...	...	26	63	4	...	93	100	80	11	...	5	Do.	23 1	682 8
	3 Dera Nának ...	...	48	19	28	...	95	105	73	14	...	5	Do.	35 15	580 1
	4 Kanjrúr ...	...	96	43	4	.	143	145	111	14	..	5	Do.	14 6	1,256 13
	5 Sri Govindpur ...	...	109	12	45	...	166	177	139	12	...	7	Do.	234 12	374 7
	6 Sujánpur ...	..	60	38	36	1	135	117	100	9	..	6	Do.	8 12	349 14
	Total ...	1	471	236	118	1	827	851	641	12	..	36	...	529 11	3,490 6
Siálkot ...	1 Zafarwál ...	...	77	50	3	...	130	131	110	11	..	5	1 to 2 annas.	342 15	512 12
	2 Daskà ...	..	68	34	14	...	116	106	92	11	...	3	Do.	27 1	433 15
	3 Pasrúr ...	...	80	79	21	..	180	178	170	12	...	5	Do.	281 4	796 6
	4 Jámki ...	...	47	17	22	..	86	95	77	11	...	4	Do.	21 11	403 12
	5 Qila' Sobhá Singh ...	...	36	42	4	...	82	87	70	12	..	3	Do.	32 ...	391 10
	6 Gota ...	...	47	20	13	..	80	76	61	13	...	3	Do.	20 7	738 10
	7 Sankhatra ...	...	56	41	.....	..	97	92	80	11	...	4	Do,	31 11	456 15
	8 Sambhariál ...	...	54	63	5	...	122	129	104	11	..	4	Do.	41 3	1,011 2
	Total ...	..	465	346	82	..	893	894	764	11	...	31	...	798 4	4,745 2
Lahore ...	1 Qasúr ...	...	127	90	10	...	227	274	203	11	...	9	1 anna to 1 Re	609 ...	724 9
	2 Pattí ...	...	34	79	8	...	121	99	83	12	...	3	1 anna	26 10	510 4
	3 Sharkpúr ...	...	56	86	10	...	152	156	132	10	...	3	1 to 2 annas.	....	694 14
	4 Chunián ...	...	111	27	8	...	146	154	130	10	...	3	1 anna	....	535 8
	5 Bághbánpur ...	...	20	80	15	...	115	124	121	13	..	3	Do.	....	1,380 10
	6 Khem Karn ...	...	58	15	19	...	92	105	75	10	..	3	Do.	....	652 ...
	Total ...	...	406	377	70	...	853	912	744	11	...	24	...	685 10	4,497 13
Gujránwála	1 Háfizábád ...	...	92	17	21	...	130	142	126	13	...	2	1 to 2 annas	9 2	704 14
	2 Ram Nagar ...	...	70	18	14	...	102	115	93	11	...	3	Do.	12 2	....
	3 Akálgarh ...	...	132	27	11	...	170	170	137	9	...	3	Do.	24 13	12 ..
	Total ...	...	294	62	46	...	402	427	356	11	..	8	...	46 1	716 14
Ferozepore...	1 Dharm Kot ...	...	35	46	9	..	90	102	72	11	..	4	2 to 10 annas.	26 12	627 10
	2 Zíra ...	...	40	21	5	...	66	72	50	12	...	3	Do.	25 12	892 14
	3 Mogha ...	..	27	22	24	..	73	79	71	13	..	3	Do.	31 15	749 10
	4 Buttar ...	..	21	7	33	...	61	69	59	12	..	3	Do.	13 14	552 10
	Total ...	..	123	96	71	...	290	322	252	12	...	13	...	98 5	2,822 12
	56 Total of Vernacular Schools	1	3,756	1,977	700	5	6,439	6,814	5,311	11	..	225	....	6,088 3	36,474 2
	65 Grand Total of Lahore Cr.	4	4,663	2,440	858	5	7,970	8,116	6,372	12	3	289	...	42,676 12	43,306 13
	Rawalpindi Circle.														
Jhelum ..	1 District School ...	..	52	47	12	2	113	105	72	13	..	5	6 anns to 1½ Rs.	3,144 8	312 8
Gujrát ...	2 District School ...	1	113	85	17	..	216	182	138	14	..	10	6 as. to 1½ Rs.	3,321 8	1,343 2
Shahpur ...	3 District School Dhera ...	..	151	27	3	..	181	120	102	14	..	6	3 to 12 annas.	3,448 ...	59 ...
Hazara ...	4 District School Abbottábád	1	24	22	7	...	54	44	35	14	1	3	1 to 14 annas.	2,406 4	10 ..
Kohát ...	5 District School ...	...	27	16	3	...	46	55	43	13	..	4	3 to 14 annas.	2,604 14	68 7
	Total ...	2	337	197	42	2	580	506	390	14	1	28	...	14,925 ...	1,793 1
Ráwalpindí	1 Pindí Gheb ...	...	81	28	3	...	115	119	98	12	...	4	3 pies to 1 as.	18 10	618 1
	2 Kalar ...	...	42	90	51	...	183	188	145	12	...	6	Do.	39 11	659 15
	3 Gujar Khán ...	..	30	81	14	..	125	187	124	11	..	4	Do.	59 11	777 ..
	4 Sukhu ...	..	36	57	76	..	169	180	151	13	..	5	Do.	22 2	697 4
	Total ...	...	192	256	144	...	592	674	518	12	...	19	...	140 2	2,692 4
Jhelum ...	1 Rohtás ...	...	32	90	.....	..	122	190	100	12	...	3	3 pies to 1 afns.	18 9	776 1
	2 Chakwál ...	...	108	38	30	...	176	176	151	14	...	4	Do.	19 ...	881 15
	3 Pind Dádan Khán ...	...	225	50	15	..	290	300	213	11	..	9	Do.	620 7	134 2
	Total ...	...	365	178	45	...	588	666	464	12	...	16	...	658 ...	1,792 2

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-1879.—Continued.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nágri).	Hindí (Lande Mahájni &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
			1,222 13		122 2		1,682 5	1,682 5	58	195	39	56		86	39	
			345 8		37 8		1,051 1	1,051 1		93				53		
			576 11		73 7		1,192 11	1,192 11		95				59		
					68 7		1,271 3	1,271 3		143				74		
			898 4		193 13		1,507 7	1,507 7	74	166		42		96		
			425 2		61 1		783 12	783 12	10	135		38		60		
			3,468 6		556 6		7,488 7	7,488 7	142	827	39	136		428	39	
			300		67 13		1,155 11	1,155 11	67	130				101		
					31 12		461	461		116				65		
			300		61 6		1,377 10	1,377 10	92	180				132		
			182 8		34 4		607 15	607 15		86				37		
			90		37 3		513 10	513 10		82				64		
					12 13		759 1	759 1		80				60		
					38 15		488 10	488 10		97				79		
					49 4		1,052 5	1,052 5		122				85		
			872 8		333 5		6,415 14	6,415 14	159	893				623		
			600		175 13		1,939 5	1,939 5	61	175	8	26		86	18	* Rs. 5-12-0 expended in the School.
			294 12		24		831 10	831 10		121				51		
			232 8		24		927 6	927 6		152				65		
			186		25 15		721 8	721 8		146				86		
					83		1,380 10	1,380 10		115				77		
			66		35 8		718	718		92				55		
			1,379 4		318 4		6,518 7	6,518 7	61	801	8	26		420	18	
			285		125		999	999		130				86		
			491		68 15		503 2	503 2		102				61		
			494 1		99 13		530 14	530 14		170				110		
			1,270 1		293 12		2,033	2,033		402				257		
			193 1		77 15		847 7	847 7		71				55		
			229 7		65 3		1,148 1	1,148 1		55				34		
					97 11		781 9	781 9		52				49		
					15 7		566 8	566 8		49				30		
			422 8		256 4		3,343 9	3,343 9		227				168		
		115 2	11,323 12	536 15	4,004 15		54,543 14	54,543 14	487	6,270	143	172		3,772	99	
		115 2	12,686	536 15	11,539 7		99,946 4	99,946 4	2,018	7,801	148	172	177	5,132	417	
			33		623 3		3,490	3,490	113	113				113		
			70 9		1,107 10		4,735 1	4,735 1	216	216				216		
			177 5		591 4		3,684 5	3,684 5	151	151				151		
			24		162 15		2,440 4	2,440 4	54	54				54		
		16	55 14		274 15		2,745 9	2,745 9	46	46				46		
		16	360 12		2,759 15		17,094 13	17,094 13	580	580				580		
					41 4		636 11	636 11		115				74		
					36 10		699 10	699 10		183				107		
					25 12		836 11	836 11		125				64		
					41 4		659 6	659 6		169				106		
					143 14		2,832 6	2,832 6		592				351		
					32 11		794 10	794 10		122				75		
					53 5		900 15	900 15		176				114		
			1,373		100 1		2,127 9	2,127 9	112	217	45	32		133	12	
			1,373		186 1		3,823 2	3,823 2	112	515	45	32		322	12	

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers*			*Received*	
DISTRICT.	School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly	Average daily attendance.	Average age	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.	District Funds
	Rawalpindi Circle.—Cond.														
Gujrát ...	1 Kunjah ...	.	72	96	15	..	183	176	146	11	..	3	1 to 2 annas.	383 10	419 0
	2 Jalalpur ...	..	133	93	6	..	232	228	216	11	..	4	Do.	403 8	459 11
	3 Dingah ...	.	112	41	27	..	180	176	141	11	..	3	Do.	379 12	375 1
	4 Kádirábád ...	...	78	12	13	..	103	104	81	11	..	2	Do.	29 7	455 4
	Total ...		395	242	61	...	698	678	587	11	.	12	...	1,196 5	1,709 ...
Sháhpur ...	1 Sháhpur ...	.	53	28	.....	...	81	83	62	11	.	5	2 annas.	219 3	328 7
	2 Khushab ...	..	104	40	7	...	151	156	116	9	..	4	.....	161 12	46 11
	3 Miáni ...	.	169	38	.....	4	211	217	166	12	..	5	.....	164 2	119 7
	4 Shahwal ...		127	21	23	.	171	180	147	12	..	4	2 annas	172 7	76 1
	Total ...	..	453	127	30	4	614	633	491	11	.	18	...	717 8	570 10
Hazara ..	1 Haripur ...	..	85	106	10	..	201	213	171	12	..	4	...	194 1	700 14
	16 Total of Vernacular Schools	.	1,490	909	290	4	2,693	2,801	2,231	12	...	69	...	2,906 ..	7,464 14
	21 Grand Total Ráwalpindi Cr.	2	1,827	1,106	332	6	3,273	3,310	2,621	13	1	97	...	17,831 ...	9,257 15
	Mooltán Circle.														
Mooltán ..	1 District School ..	..	86	24	4	2	116	118	105	16	..	8	6 as to 1 Re.	3,180 6	127 7
Jhang ...	2 District School ...	.	92	18	2	...	112	107	93	11	.	6	8 as to 1 Re	3,286 9	60 15
D. G. Khán ...	3 District School ...	.	134	38	3	..	175	163	122	12	...	6	1 as to 1¼ Rs.	3,330 13	37 ..
	Total ...	..	312	80	9	2	403	388	320	14	..	20	...	10,097 12	225 6
Mooltán ...	1 Karor ...		61	48	1	...	110	108	80	10	..	4	1 Anna.	11 ..	555 15
	2 Sarái Siddú ...	...	82	35	.....	..	117	126	97	11	...	4	Do.	12 5	719 12
	3 Talamba ...	..	66	9	.....	...	75	84	67	12	..	3	Do.	9 6	509 ...
	Total ...	...	209	92	1	..	302	316	244	11	..	11	...	32 11	1,784 11
Jhang ...	1 Maghiana ...	..	149	111	21	..	281	290	260	11	...	10	6 pies to 5 as	685 8	349 11
	2 Chiniot ...	.	101	92	6	.	199	203	178	11	..	7	1 to 2 annas	671 12	312 15
	3 Shor Kot ...	..	67	35	1	..	103	104	87	11	.	3	1 anna.	528 15	275 1
	4 Ahmedpur ...	...	70	29	1	..	100	107	84	11	..	1	Do.	242 ..	564 5
	Total ...	..	387	267	29	..	683	704	609	11	..	27	...	2,128 3	1,502 ...
Montgomery	1 Montgomery ...	..	32	19	10		61	65	50	11	.	4	1 to 2 annas	401 10	188 4
	2 Kot Kamália ...		176	16	2	.	194	249	222	12	...	7	Do	53 8	1 018 12
	3 Pákpatan ...	..	99	25	8	..	132	136	120	12	.	4	Do	45 7	438
	Total ...		307	60	20	.	387	450	392	12		15	..	500 9	1,645
Muzaffargarh	1 Muzaffargarh ...	.	108	40	11	.	159	171	139	10	.	6	1 to 2 annas	60 .	637 12
	2 Kot Udu ...	..	107	24	.....	.	131	133	92	10		5	6 pies	55 .	826 5
	3 'Alipur ...	...	63	73	.....	..	136	118	107	10	.	4	Do	22 .	202 ..
	Total ..	.	278	137	11	.	426	422	338	10	..	15	...	137 ...	1,666 1
D. I Khán...	1 Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	144	45	6	.	195	203	147	11	..	5	2½ annas.	35 ..	....
	2 Kulah ...		102	101	.....	...	203	213	187	10	..	5	...	228 8	535 ..
	3 Bhakkar ...	.	133	22	.....	...	155	159	110	11	..	5	...	351 13	368 14
	4 Kulachí ...		97	57	5	..	159	158	121	10	..	4	...	120	141 4
	Total ...	.	476	225	11	.	712	733	595	10	.	22	...	735 5	1,045 2
D. G Khán,	1 Rájanpur ...	..	55	45	.....	...	100	97	75	9		5	...	19 ..	651 8
	2 Jámpur ...	.	68	61	4		133	121	101	8		4	...	49 .	725 5
	3 Dájal ...	...	20	50	.....	..	70	95	63	12		4	...	14 8	83 14
	4 Choti ...	..	21	39	.....	..	60	62	53	10		3	...	29 ..	694 13
	5 Tosa ...	.	24	69	.....	..	93	81	73	10		4	...	33	755 10
	6 Rojhán ...	...	34	58	.....	..	92	79	71	11		3	..	16 ...	636 13
	Total ...	...	222	322	4	..	548	535	436	10	.	23	...	160 8	3,547 15
Bannú ..	1 Mina Khel ..	.	89	34	3	.	126	133	115	10	.	4	...	586 4	386 10
	2 Mianwáli ...	...	52	16	.....	.	68	102	78	11	.	3	...	... .	590 18
	Total ...	.	141	50	3		194	235	193	10	.	7	...	586 4	977 7
	28 Total of Vernacular Schools	...	2,020	1,153	79	...	3,252	3,395	2,807	11	.	120	...	4 280 8	12,168 4
	28 Grand Total, Mooltán Cir.		2,332	1,235	88	2	3,655	3,783	3,127	12	.	140	...	14,378 1	12,393 10

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí (Lande, Mahájní, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 12	.....	802 10	802 10	.....	183	.....	.....	.....	107	....	
.....	.....	.....	130 ..	.....	161 4	.....	993 3	993 3	.....	197	....	35	.. ..	140	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 10	.....	754 13	754 13	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	93	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	484 11	484 11	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	62	....	
.....	.....	.....	130 ...	.....	337 10	.....	3,035 5	3,035 5	.....	663	.....	36	.....	402	.....	
.....	.....	.....	384 ...	.....	28 12	.....	931 10	931 10	43	81	.....	.....	.....	57	....	
.....	.....	.....	481 4	.....	.....	.....	689 11	689 11	.....	71	10	80	.....	39	....	
.....	.....	.....	297 ...	.....	.....	.....	580 9	580 9	.....	144	10	77	.....	63	10	
.....	.....	.....	517 3	.....	11	.....	765 11	765 11	.....	58	17	64	.....	58	....	
.....	.....	.....	1,679 7	.....	39 12	.....	2,967 9	2,967 9	43	354	37	221	.....	217	40	
.....	.....	.....	151 12	.....	.....	.....	1,046 11	1,046 11	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	130	....	
.....	.....	.....	3,334 3	.....	707 5	.....	13,705 1	13,705 1	155	2,325	82	288	.....	1,422	22	
.....	.....	16 ...	3,694 15	.....	3,467 4	.....	30,799 14	30,799 14	735	2,905	82	288	.....	2,002	22	
.....	.....	.....	40 3	.....	694 ...	.....	3,648 ..	3,648 ...	116	116	.....	.....	24	116	84	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447 10	.....	3,347 8	3,347 8	112	112	.....	.....	.....	112	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 11	.....	3,367 13	3,367 13	175	175	.....	.....	.....	175	....	
.....	.....	.....	40 3	.....	1,630 5	.....	10,363 5	10,363 5	403	403	.....	.....	24	403	84	
.....	.....	.....	120 ...	.....	15 ...	.....	686 15	686 15	.....	110	.....	... ..	.....	81	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 ...	.....	732 1	732 1	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	51	....	
.....	.....	.....	60 ...	.....	15 ...	.....	578 6	578 6	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	34	...	
.....	.....	.....	180 ...	.....	45 ...	.....	1,997 6	1,997 6	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	166	....	
.....	.....	468 7	1,288 9	.....	*283 8	.....	2,975 2	3,088 7	152	281	.....	.....	.....	198	....	Rs. 182-14-11 out of the current year's fees and Rs. 113-5-6 from the last year's balance in hand expended in the school.
.....	.....	238 7	477 ...	.....	31 9	.....	1,700 2	1,700 2	82	199	.....	.....	.....	120	....	
.....	.....	188 7	312 ...	.....	19 3	.....	1,304 7	1,304 7	60	103	.....	.....	.....	76	....	
.....	.....	.....	111 ..	.....	14 12	.....	917 5	917 5	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	72	...	
.....	.....	895 5	2,188 9	.....	349 ...	.....	6,897 ...	7,010 5	294	683	.....	.....	.....	466	....	
.....	.....	360 ..	286 10	.....	60 3	.....	1,236 8	1,236 8	23	61	.....	.....	.....	36	...	
.....	.....	.....	118 5	.....	173 7	.....	1,190 9	1,190 9	.....	150	.....	44	.....	96	...	
.....	.....	.....	295 8	.....	41 8	.....	778 15	778 15	.....	103	.....	29	.....	45	....	
.....	.....	360 ...	700 7	.....	275 2	.....	3,206 ...	3,206 ...	23	314	..	73	.....	177	....	
.....	.....	69 11	680 14	.....	50 9	.....	1,448 5	1,448 5	43	133	10	16	.....	76	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 13	.....	881 5	881 5	.....	103	9	19	.....	63	....	
.....	.....	.....	171 ...	.....	2 12	.....	395	395 ...	.....	136	....	.....	.....	70	....	Raised to the Middle School standard from 1st June 1878. Fees expended in the school.
.....	.....	69 11	851 14	.....	56 2	.....	2,724 10	2,724 10	43	372	19	35	.....	209	....	
.....	.....	.....	1,650 5	.....	325 11	.....	2,011 ..	2,011 ...	59	128	.....	47	.....	89	20	
.....	.....	.....	389 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,152 8	1,152 8	.....	198	.....	83	.....	92	....	
.....	.....	.....	257 7	.....	.....	.....	978 2	978 2	.....	97	.....	68	.....	68	....	
.....	.....	.....	395 ...	.....	.....	.....	656 4	656 4	.....	137	.....	59	.....	58	....	
.....	.....	.....	2,691 12	.....	325 11	.....	4,797 14	4,797 14	59	550	....	207	.....	307	20	
.....	.....	.....	23 ...	.....	.....	.....	693 8	693 8	.....	72	.....	28	.....	33	....	
.....	.....	.....	149 ...	.....	.....	.....	923 5	923 5	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	75	....	
.....	.....	.....	591 ...	.....	.....	.....	689 6	689 6	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	20	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723 13	723 13	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	45	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	788 10	788 10	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	49	....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	652 13	652 13	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	46	....	
.....	.....	.....	763 ...	.....	.....	.....	4,471 7	4,471 7	.....	520	.....	28	.....	268	....	
.....	.....	.....	326 13	.....	.....	.....	1,299 11	1,299 11	.....	95	.....	31	.....	75	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590 13	590 13	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	40	....	
.....	.....	.....	326 13	.....	.....	.....	1,890 8	1,890 8	.....	163	.....	31	.....	115	8	
.....	.....	1,325 ...	7,702 7	.....	1,050 15	.....	25,984 13	26,098 2	419	3,914	19	374	.....	1,708	28	
.....	.....	1,325 ...	7,742 10	.....	2,681 4	.....	36,348 2	36,461 7	822	3,917	19	374	24	2,111	112	

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

ABS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*	
District.	School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.	District Funds.
	9 Umballa Cir. Dist. Schools	1	723	236	26	...	986	928	722	14	1	50	...	32,592 11	3,528 ...
	9 Lahore Ditto ...	3	907	463	158	...	1,531	1,302	1,061	14	3	64	...	36,588 9	6,832 11
	5 Rawalpindí Ditto ...	2	337	197	42	2	580	506	390	14	1	28	...	14,925 ...	1,793 1
	3 Mooltán Ditto ...	...	312	80	9	2	403	388	320	14	...	20	...	10,097 12	225 6
	26 Total of Dist. Schs. of 4 Cirs.	6	2,279	976	235	4	3,500	3,124	2,493	14	5	162	...	94,204 ...	12,379 2
	1 Anglo-Arabic School ...	...	5	129	.....	....	134	134	106	14	...	6	...	5,167 8	....
	50 Umballa Cir. Ver. Schools,	...	4,221	1,597	437	...	6,255	6,323	5,037	11	...	207	...	9,998 7	31,123 9
	56 Lahore Ditto ...	1	3,756	1,977	700	5	6,439	6,814	5,311	11	...	225	...	6,088 3	36,474 2
	16 Rawalpindí Ditto ...	...	1,490	909	290	4	2,693	2,804	2,231	12	...	69	...	2,906 ...	7,464 14
	25 Mooltan Ditto ...	...	2,020	1,153	79	...	3,252	3,395	2,807	11	...	120	...	4,280 8	12,168 4
	147 Total of Ver Schls. of 4 Cir.	1	11,487	5,636	1,506	9	18,639	19,336	15,386	11	...	621	...	23,268 2	87,230 13
	174 Grand Total ...	7	13,771	6,741	1,741	13	22,273	22,594	17,986	13	5	789	...	1,22,639 10	99,609 16

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.—Concluded.

TRACT.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí (Lande Mahájaní, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
	130 5		748 5		5,462 13		36,999 5	36,999 5	986	984				984	2	
			1,362 4		7,534 8		45,402 6	45,402 6	1,531	1,531			177	1,360	318	
		16	360 12		2,759 15		17,094 13	17,094 13	580	580				580		
			40 3		1,630 5		10,363 5	10,363 5	403	403			24	403	84	
	130 5	16	2,511 8		17,387 9		1,09,859 13	1,09,859 13	3,500	3,498			201	3,327	404	
					423 12		5,512 14	5,512 14	134	134			105	134		
		240	10,819 5		1,593 11		52,250 9	52,250 9	225	5,287	272	833		3,079	3	
		115 2	11,323 12	536 15	4,004 15		54,543 14	54,543 14	487	6,270	143	172		3,772	99	
			3,334 3		707 5		13,705 1	13,705 1	155	2,325	82	288		1,422	22	
		1,325	7,702 7		1,050 15		25,984 13	26,098 2	419	2,914	19	374		1,708	28	
		1,680 2	33,179 11	536 15	10,356 14		1,46,484 5	1,46,597 10	1,286	16,796	516	1,667		9,981	152	
	130 5	1,696 2	35,691 3	536 15	28,168 3		2,61,857	2,61,970 5	4,920	20,428	516	1,667	306	13,442	556	

Statement of Government Schools of the Lower

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								*Teachers.*				*Received*			
DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.	
Umballa Circle.																	
Delhi Anglo Arabic school, Lower Department	1	..	2	137	...	...	139	141	107	9	...	7	1 to 8 anas.	1,609	7	...	..
Ludhiána High Vernacular School, Lower Department	1	...	10	65	2	...	77	86	68	11	..	3	Do.	...	...	290	8
TOTAL ...	2	..	12	202	2	...	216	227	175	10	...	10	...	1,609	7	290	8
Delhi	38	..	1,450	209	2	...	1,661	1,697	1,242	10	..	54	1 to 4 anas.	126	...	7,444	..
Gurgáon	50	..	1,680	536	...	...	2,216	2,083	1,478	11	.	71	1 to 2 anas.	315	14	10,130	5
Karnál	36	.	951	584	19	...	1,554	1,546	1,218	10	.	50	Do.	64	...	6,500	9
Hissar	18	.	430	129	...	...	559	598	454	11		21	6 pies	202	5	3,185	6
Rohtak	36	.	1,160	254	...	3	1,417	1,491	1,076	11	..	49	6 ps. to 2 as	578	2	6,762	3
Sirsa	19	..	236	142	61	...	439	441	300	10	..	21	1 ana.	41	..	2,736	8
Umballa	59	.	1,721	775	253	3	2,752	2,772	2,177	10	.	85	1 to 4 anas.	336	15	11,053	9
Ludhiana	50	..	714	553	596	...	1,863	2,151	1,831	10		67	Do.	567	9	9,613	8
Simla	4	..	126	31	...	4	161	170	119	11		5	1 to 2 anas.	14	13	948	...
TOTAL ...	310	..	8,468	3,213	931	10	12,622	12,949	9,895	10	..	423	...	2,246	10	58,374	..
Lahore Circle.																	
Ferozepore (L. School & Branches)	4	..	141	81	19	...	241	349	213	9	.	12	1 as to 10 as	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	72	..	1,561	1,320	327	...	3,208	3,501	2,528	11	..	101	1 to 2 anas	360	...	12,118	12
Hoshiárpur	78	2	2,077	845	168	4	3,096	3,264	2,702	10	.	109	1 anna.	89	5	14,302	10
Kangrá	46	.	2,039	138	15	4	2,196	2,175	1,594	11	2	62	Do.	74	9	7,756	2
Amritsar	57	.	833	939	587	...	2,359	2,265	1,809	10	...	84	Do.	...	.	9,683	8
Gurdáspur	87	..	1,620	1,529	471	7	3,627	3,565	2,835	10	...	129	1 to 2 anas.	394	5	13,924	6
Siálkot	62	..	1,213	1,319	367	4	2,903	3,191	2 614	10	.	101	1 anna.	391	2	12,280	7
Lahore	44	.	681	847	345	...	1,873	1,924	1 549	10	...	50	1 anna.	57	10	6,896	14
Gujranwálla	59	..	1,144	998	366	...	2,508	2,597	2,142	10	...	87	Do.	55	12	9,087	14
Ferozepore	39	.	456	510	351	10	1,327	1,369	945	10	.	53	2 to 4 anas.	53	2	6,513	11
TOTAL ...	544	2	11,624	8,445	2,997	29	23,097	23,851	18,616	10	2	776	...	1,475	13	92,564	4
Rawalpindi Circle.																	
Abbottabad (Lower Department).	1	1	16	8	4	...	29	42	34	9	...	2	1 to 6 anas.	115	...	33	...
Rawalpindi	46	.	1,010	1,725	517	1	3,253	3,349	2,552	9	.	65	3 ps. to 1 an.	287	..	8,270	6
Jhelum	34	.	1,131	1,331	170	...	2,632	2,679	2,107	10	.	52	Do.	167	7	7,250	7
Gujrát	36	..	866	1,523	250	63	2,702	2,582	2,101	10	.	39	Do.	282	1	6,533	7
Shahpur	29	..	612	500	...	58	1,170	1,157	902	11		33	Do.	88	12	3,996	11
Peshawar	32		207	1,023	...	2	1,232	1,249	913	9	.	38	.....	115	13	6 920	2
Hazara	15		159	426	15	...	600	796	621	9	..	16	.....	78	4	1,918	12
Kohat	2	..	38	76	...	...	114	128	95	11	.	3	.....	...	...	656	9
TOTAL ...	194	.	4,023	6,604	952	124	11,703	11,940	9,291	10		246	.....	1,039	5	35,646	6
Mooltan Circle.																	
Mooltan	37	.	501	987	7	1	1,496	1,470	1,062	10	..	57	1 anna.	118	...	5,757	10
Jhang	24	..	521	472	33	...	1,026	1,101	874	10	.	35	Do.	107	2	4,923	11
Montgomery	21	.	506	261	132	...	899	924	733	11	.	32	Do.	286	...	3,989	10
Muzaffargarh	20		351	434	4	4	793	914	703	10	...	34	6 pies.	378	12	3,915	15
Dera Ismail Khan	20	.	450	466	4	...	920	1,022	813	10	..	33	.....	530	8	4,107	14
Dera Gházi Khan	22		246	618	...	...	894	867	661	8	..	32	.....	179	..	3,775	11
Bannú	18	...	292	322	1	...	615	608	459	9	...	21	.....	212	4	2,091	1
TOTAL ...	162		2,867	3,590	181	5	6,643	6,906	5,305	10		244	.....	1,811	10	28,561	8
Anglo Arabic School Delhi (Lower Department)	1	.	2	137	...	...	139	141	107	9	.	7	.....	1,609	7	...	.
Total of Lower Dept. Dist Schools	6	1	167	154	25	...	347	477	315	10	.	17	.....	115	...	323	8
Total of Primary Schools ...	1,210	2	26,982	21,852	5,061	168	54,065	55,646	43,107	10	2	1,689	.....	6,553	6	2,15,046	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,217	3	27,151	22,143	5,086	168	54,551	56,264	43,529	10	2	1,703	.....	8,277	13	2,15,369	10

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-1879.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
From									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nágri).	Hindí (Lande & Mahájni.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
					190 11		1,708 4	1,708 4		139				43		* From Nawab Fund.
			298 7		210 6		799 5	799 5		77				32		
			298 7		401 1		2,507 9	2,507 9		216				75		
					347 8		7,570	7,570		1,258	188	88		633		
			65 10		406 3		10,511 13	10,511 13		1,388	755			632		
					415 8		6,564 9	6,564 9		1,291		91		488		
					61 1		3,387 11	3,387 11		276	237	73		97		
			250 5		245 7		7,590 10	7,590 10		1,133	99	209		392		
			300 2		22 7		3,077 10	3,077 10		367	92			128		
			118		490 5		11,508 8	11,508 8		2,463	78	280		967		
		15 11			1,121 9		10,196 12	10,196 12		1,863				886		
				33	11 10		995 13	995 13		99	33			52		
		15 11	734 1	33	3,121 10		61,403 6	61,403 6		10,078	1,482	711		4,275		
			1,597 5		599 11		2,197	2,197		241		52		122		
			120		1,211 12		12,698 12	12,598 12		3,208				1,285		
			201 1		734 6	96 12	14,689 12	14,689 12		2,927	189	53		1,246		
		151 7	442 7	1,091	9 4		9,515 9	9,515 9	5	1,819	354	32		607	36	
			167		518 13		9,850 8	9,850 8		2,359		40		1,029		
			1,701 13		1,167 8		16,020 8	16,020 8	61	3,627	22	55		1,388	22	
		96	43 4		399 7		12,810 13	12,810 13		2,903				1,301		
			25 8		91		6,980	6,980		1,873				645		
			1,111		1,144 4		10,254 10	10,254 10		2,508				1,207		
		5 1	9 2		117 8		6,581	6,581		1,327				497		
		252 8	3,821 3	1,091	5,394	96 12	99,301 8	99,301 8	66	22,551	565	180		9,205	58	
			72		72 3		220	220		29				11		
			355 11		334 8		8,913 1	8,913 1		3,188	25	80		1,081		
					470 12		7,417 14	7,417 14		2,632				1,121		
					337 13		6,815 8	6,815 8		2,702	36	16		1,0[illegible]		
		235 3	143		38 4		4,463 10	4,463 10	24	1,078				553		
							7,035 15	7,035 15		1,232				348		
			75 2				2,072 2	2,072 2		600				207		
							656 9	656 9		114				47		
		235 3	573 13		1,181 5		37,374 11	37,374 11	24	11,546	61	96		4,649		
			400 8		95 14		6,276 2	6,276 2		1,496				517		
		67 10			11 7		5,098 7	5,098 7		1,026		24		458		
			87 8		73 12		4,363 2	4,363 2		828		71		327		
			735 2		28 12		5,029 13	5,029 13		793				403		
		62	306 9			14	5,020 15	5,020 15		827		131		411		
			144				4,098 11	4,098 11		894				341		
			365 2				2,658 7	2,658 7		588	15	18		280	8	
		129 10	2,028 13		209 13	14	32,545 9	32,545 9		6,452	15	244		2,687	8	
					190 11		1,708 4	1,708 4		139				43		
			1,067 12		882 4		3,216 5	3,216 5		347		52		165		
		633	7,167 14	1,124	9,906 12	110 12	2,30,625 2	2,30,625 2	90	50,627	2,123	1,281		20,816	66	
		633	9,125 10	1,124	10,979 11	110 12	2,35,549 11	2,35,549 11	90	51,113	2,123	1,283		21,024	66	

Statement of Government Female Schools

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16		
		No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*					
District.	Number of schools.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.			District funds.		
Umballa Circle.																			
Delhi	3		52	24	.....	.	76	71	47	9	.....	4	1 anna	65	.	.	402	14	..
Gurgáon	3		70	24	.....	..	94	98	70	9	.....	3	.....	41	2	...	319	12	.
Rohtak	1		...	20	.....	..	20	26	20	10	.....	1	.....	46	1		69	15	..
Sirsá	1	.	9	.....	4	..	13	31	21	10	.....	1	.....	6	.	..	.....	.	..
Umballa	2	...	.....	37	.....	...	37	40	30	7	.....	2	.....	2			200	14	.
Ludhiána	12	.	97	124	25	..	246	270	221	7	.....	20	.....	98	...		1,241	10	.
Total ...	22	.	228	229	29	..	486	536	409	9	.....	31	.....	258	3	.	2,235	1	...
Lahore Circle.																			
Jullundur	37	.	2	1,052	.....	..	1,054	1,209	935	10	.....	41	.....	591	...	...	2,052		..
Kángra	2	..	55	.....	.....	...	55	45	36	11	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	214	7	...
Amritsar	4	.	47	48	25	...	120	123	87	10	.....	4	.....	169	8	.	267	6	.
Gurdáspur ...	3	..	.....	79	.....	..	79	81	60	9	.....	5	.....	134	1	.	147	12	..
Siálkot	17	.	59	283	17	.	359	417	293	8	.....	18	.....	71	...	.	2,375	4	..
Lahore	6		21	107	.....	...	128	118	86	9	.....	6	1 anna	3	9	.	121	8	...
Ferozepore	2	.	.....	44	.....	.	44	46	27	8	.....	2	1 anna	21	13		256	2	.
Total ...	71		184	1,613	42	.	1,839	2,039	1,524	9	.....	78	.....	990	15		5,434	7	..
Rawalpindi Circle.																			
Gujrát	1	.	20	7	.....	.	27	27	22	10	.....	1	.....	.....	..	..	132	...	. .
Mooltan Circle.																			
Jhang	8	.	151	105	16		272	282	234	6	.....	10	.....	64	13	.	289	15	
Montgomery ...	3	.	45	.....	12		57	71	56	10	.....	4	.....	5	.	..	151	...	
Total	11		196	105	28	.	329	353	290	8	.....	14	.....	69	13	..	440	15	
Grand Total ..	105	.	628	1,954	99		2,681	2,955	2,245	9	.....	124	.....	1,318	15	.	8,242	7	

in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nagri).	Hindi (Lande Mahájni).	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
			132		2 13		599 14	599 14		24	52			10	
			200				560 14	560 14		24	*70			2	
			16 1				132 1	132 1		20					
			319 8				325 8	325 8			13				
							202 14	202 14		37					
			240				1,579 10	1,579 10		246				29	
			907 9		2 13		3,400 13	3,400 13		351	135			41	
			1,666 9				4,309 9	4,309 9		1,054			272	157	
							214 7	214 7			55				
			127 2				564	564		36	72		8	7	4
			23 3				305	305		79				9	
							2,446 4	2,446 4		293	79			49	
			673				798 1	798 1		107				3	21
			10		8		287 15	287 15		44				16	
			2,499 14		8		8,925 4	8,925 4		1,613	206		280	241	25
							132	132			27				
		10 14	475 8				841 2	841 2		105	30	137			
			142				298	298				57			
		10 14	617 8				1,139 2	1,139 2		105	30	194			
		10 14	4,024 15		8 5		13,597 3	13,597 3		2,069	371	194	280	282	25

* Gurmukhí.

Statement of Government Normal

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
			Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers*			*Received*			
District.		School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.	
		Umballa Circle.																
Delhi ...	1	Normal School ...	..	38	77	...		115 (a)	97	79	16	..	7	...	5,591	14	2,952	11
		Lahore Circle.																
Lahore ...	1	Normal School ...	...	52	60	10	..	122	100	78	23	.	7	...	8,831	4	5,121	11
		Ráwalpindi Circle.																
Ráwalpindi ...	1	Normal School ...	..	11	19	6		36	33	28	23		4	..	4,206	11	2,256	1
	3	Grand Total ...	..	101	156	16	..	273	230	185	62	.	18	..	18,629	13	10,330	7

(a).—Includes 48 Boys of the Model School.

Schools in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí.)	Hindí (Lande, Mahájaní, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
...	...	...	...	...	59 2	...	8,544 9	8,544 9	...	115	...	..	9	93	...
...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	13,952 15	13,952 15	(e) 89	122	..	...	20	122	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,462 12	6,462 12	(e) 66	36	...	...	27	36	...
...	...	...	...	...	63 2	...	28,960 4	28,960 4	125	273	...	.	56	251	...

(e).—Roman characters.

Statement shewing the statistics of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16			17		
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*								
DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.			District Funds.			General Local Funds.		
													Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Lahore ...	1 Mayo School of Industrial Art ...	2	11	19	26	...	58	56	40	19	2	...	...	9,883	4	...	186	10	...	...	...	...

Total Expenditure ... ...

Deduct.—Expenditure on scholarships from Provincial Services ... ...

Ditto ditto from District Fund ... ...

Ditto ditto from Municipal Fund ... ...

Amount shewn in Imperial Return No. 3, *exclusive* of expenditure on

School of Art in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from								*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	Decoration.	Drawing.	Moulding.	Geometry.	Persian.	Photography.	Carpentry.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
...	...	173 7 .	..	...	...	10,248 5 ..	10,699 12 *	10	58	4	6	31	6	31

* Rs. 456-7-0 were expended out of the balance in hand at close of the year 1877-78.

										Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,699	12	0
							Rs.	A.	P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...		1,421	12	0			
...	...	...	...	...	...		186	10	0			
...	...	...	...	...	...		173	7	0			
										1,781	13	0
scholarships		..	...	...	...	...	...			8,917	15	0

Statement of grant-in-aid, European and East Indian Schools,

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								*Teachers.*			*Received*		
District.		Name of Institution.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Funds.
		Umballa Circle.														
Simla...	1	Bishop Cotton School (H. Class)	126	...	...	...	...	126	124	124	5	...	Rs. 6-8 to 10.	5,400	...	...
	2	Auckland House Girls' School (M. „)	41	...	...	...	...	41	40	40	4	...	Rs. 10.	3,600	...	...
	3	Roman Catholic Female Orphanage („ „)	154	...	...	...	..	154	157	133	12	...	Rs. 1 to 7-8.	3,781	...	...
	4	Mayo Industrial School for boys and girls (L. „)	31	...	...	...	...	31	32	31	2	...	Rs. 10 to 12.	1,200	...	...
	5	Christ Church School (M. „)	21	...	...	...	...	21	26	23	1	...	Rs. 5 to 6.	605	...	...
Delhi...	6	European Girls' School (L. „)	37	...	...	...	..	37	37	29	3	1	Ans. 8 to Rs.4.	360	...	...
	7	„ Training „ (Normal)	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	1	...	360	...	...
		Total ...	413	...	...	...	...	413	419	383	29	2	...	15,306	...	...
		Lahore Circle.														
Lahore	1	High School for boys (M. Class)	52	...	...	...	...	52	40	31	1	1	Rs. 4 to 10.	3,254	11	...
	2	Anarkali Girls' School (L. „)	15	...	...	...	.	15	15	10	1	...	Rs. 2-8 to 5.	608	8	...
	3	Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School („ „)	34	...	...	...	...	34	18	15	2	...	Rs. 1 to 3.	1,410	..	...
	4	St. James' Orphanage for boys and girls („ „)	65	...	...	...	...	†65	49	40	3	1	Ans. 8 to Rs. 2	1,200	..	..
Gujran-wala	5	Girls' School („ „)	14	...	..	..	.	14	14	12	...	...	...	480	..	..
		Total ...	180	...	..	..	..	180	137	108	7	2	...	6,953	..	..
		Rawalpindi Circle.														
R. Pindi	1	Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree for boys and girls (M. Class)	‡143	...	...	...	...	143	121	121	7	..	Rs. 3 to 15.	19,800	...	...
	2	St. Michael's Convent, Murree („ „)	36	...	...	...	...	36	36	36	6	..	Rs 2-8 to 10.	2,200	...	...
		Total ...	179	..	...	...	...	179	157	157	13	...	...	22,000	...	..
		Grand Total ...	756	...	...	...	...	756	713	648	49	4	...	44,259	8	..

in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from								*Number of pupils instructed in*							
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí (Lande Mahájní.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14,910 ...	... ...	20 310 ..	24,222 4	126	60	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6,832 .	... ...	10,432 .	10,227 6	41	...	...	...	...	...	..	
... ..	1,046 8	... ..	... ...	2.693 ...	2,060 ...	9,580 8	10,200	154	...	...	...	...	...	..	
... ...	3,615 ..	... ..	... ...	926	157 4	5,898 4	2,649 8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 3 boys and 28 girls.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,583 2	290 3	2,478 5	2,055 1	21	...	...	...	...	...	..	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 6	826 8	1,205 14	1,218 1	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	
... ..	616 7	... ..	... ...	... ...	400 ...	1,376 7	994 13	3	3	3	...	...	3	... ..	
... ...	5,277 15	... ...	... ...	26,963 8	3,733 15	51,281 6	51,567 1	413	75	3	...	...	3	...	
942 8	... ..	330 ...	... ...	2,924 11	... ...	7,451 14	7,323 14	52	48	...	...	...	5	..	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	609 ...	... .	1,217 8	1,466 6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	371 14	1,019 8	2,831 6	2,978 2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	2,082 8	... ...	... .	162 ...	... ...	3,444 8	3,634 2	63	47	...	...	...	...	.	
... ...	240 ..	240 ...	... ..	... ...	... .	960 ..	960	14	12	...	...	...	...	.	† Boys 35, girls 30.
942 8	2,322 8	570 ..	... ..	4,067 9	1,049 8	15,905 4	16,312 8	180	107	...	...	...	5	.	
6,524 8	4,080 10	... ..	... .	3,169 11	13,252 2	46,776 15	31,941 12	143	20	...	...	...	...	.	‡ 81 boys, 62 girls.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	... .	... ...	2,200 .	4,400 .	4,400 ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	.	
6,524 8	4,030 10	... .	... ...	3,169 11	14,452 2	51,176 15	39,344 12	179	20	...	...	..	...	..	
7,467	12,631 1	570 ...	... ...	34,200 12	20,235 9	1,18,369 9	1,07,224 5	772	202	3	...	...	8	...	

Statement of the Endowment and Building Funds of the Schools for European and Eurasian Children

for the year

1 NAME OF INSTITUTION.		2 Balance on 1st April 1878.		
Bishop Cotton School, Simlá	Endowment Fund	98,109	6	4
	Building Fund	(a) 27,955	...	...
Mayo Industrial School, Simlá	Endowment Fund	...	...	...
	Building Fund	14,135	10	...
Lahore High School	Endowment Fund	27,915	...	7
	Building Fund	...	..	...
Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree ...	Endowment Fund	1,51,000	...	...
	Building Fund	...	...	...

(a). To debit. (b). Interest on debt.

to which Grants-in-aid are given by Government under Lord Canning's Minute of October 1860, 1878-79.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Income during 1878-79.						
From Government.	From Interest.	From private sources.	Total of columns 2, 3, 4 and 5.	Expenditure during 1878-79.	Balance on 1st April 1878, *i. e.*, difference between columns 6 & 7.	Remarks.
...	7,635 12 6	...	1,05,745 2 10	7,635 12 6	98,106 6 4 (*a*)	
...	(*b*)1,408 12 10	...	29,363 12 10	7,008 12 10	22,355 ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14,135 10 ...	...	14,135 ...	
...	247 ...	...	28,162 ... 7	134 10 ...	28,027 6 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,51,000 ...	...	1,51,000 ...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								*Teachers.*		
DISTRICT.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.
	Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	1. S. P. G. Mission School (St. Stephen's)	6	112	7	.....	.....	125	161	125	8	5	2 annas to Rs. 1-4
Ludhiána ...	2. American Presbyterian Mission School	11	103	69	7	.....	190	209	124	3	8	2 annas to 3 Rs.
	Total ...	17	215	76	7	.....	315	370	249	11	13	.....
	Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur ...	1. American Presbyterian Mission School	7	144	96	11	.....	258	251	165	4	9	2 annas to Re. 1-8
Amritsar ...	2. Church Mission School	3	108	41	45	.....	197	198	147	4	11	3 annas to 8 ans.
Siálkot ...	3. Scotch " "	6	115	173	50	3	347	314	260	4	7	6 pies to 1 Re.
Lahore ...	4. American Presbyterian Mission School	11	325	84	27	.....	447	454	362	6	12	2 annas to 8 ans.
Gujránwala ...	5. American Presbyterian Mission School	3	335	149	71	30	588	518	401	1	19	1 anna to 1 Re.
	Total ...	30	1,027	543	204	33	1,837	1,735	1,335	19	58	.....
	Rawalpindi Circle.											
Ráwálpindí ...	1. American Presbyterian Mission School	3	138	81	49	.....	271	287	225	2	8	1 anna to 1 Re.
Peshawar ...	2. Church Mission School	5	148	80	17	.....	250	263	189	5	8	2 annas to 1 Re.
	Total ...	8	286	161	66	.....	521	550	414	7	16	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	55	1,528	780	277	33	2,673	2,655	1,998	37	87	.....
Simla ...	1. Bishop Cotton School	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	124	124	5	.....	Rs. 6-8 to 10 Rs.
	Total ...	181	1,528	780	277	33	2,799	2,779	2,122	42	87	.....
	Deduct Scholarships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Amount shewn in table B. 3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Higher Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hind. (Nágri).	Hindí (Lande & Mahájni.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
3,800				18			938 7	4,012 4	8,768 11	9,105 1	125					125	...
3,000	200				600		848 11	2,642 14	7,291 9	7,291 9	190	190				190	...
6,800	200			18	600		1,787 2	6,655 2	16,060 4	16,396 10	315	190				315	...
2,844	110 5				270		668 11	2,285 8	6,178 8	6,178 8	237	108				168	...
3,360	240						761 3	4,244 5	8,605 8	8,605 8	192	197	12		3	182	12
2,040	227				228		324 5	2,344 3	5,163 8	5,163 8	118	347			4	195	...
4,680				5,429 7			1,593 15		11,705 6	11,705 6	447	396				396	51
1,680							480 12	3,567 5	5,728 1	4,048 1	147	433		155		433	...
14,604	577 5			5,429 7	498		3,630 14	12,441 5	37,380 15	35,700 15	1,141	1481	12	155	7	1,374	63
3,120	420				1,512		1,061 10	843 13	6,927 7	6,927 7	198	268				194	...
3,000				5,032 10	600		716 13	120	9,469 7	9,469 7	167	250				148	...
6,120	420			5,032 10	2,112		1,778 7	933 13	16,396 14	16,396 14	365	518				342	...
27,524	1,197 5			10,480 1	3,210		7,396 7	20,030 4	69,838 1	68,494 7	1821	2,189	12	155	7	2,031	63
5,400							14,910		20,810	24,222 4	126	60					...
32,924	1,197 5			10,480 1	3,210		22,306 7	20,030 4	90,148 1	92,716 11	1,947	2,249	12	155	7	2,031	63
	1,197 5								1,197 5	1,197 5							...
32,924				10,480 1	3,210		22,306 7	20,030 4	88,950 12	91,519 6	1,947	2,249	12	155	7	2,031	63

Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the Middle

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Name of Institution.		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.						Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Teachers.		Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Others.	
		Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	1	Anglo-Sanskrit School	.....	74	5	.....	.....	79	80	57	...	5	2 as. to 1 Re.
Rohtak ...	2	Anglo-Vernacular School Jhajjar	.....	123	21	1	.....	145	155	114	..	6	1 an. to 12 as.
Umballa ...	3	Ditto Do. Rupar*	.....	91	62	17	.....	170	187	139	...	8	1 an. to 1 Re.
Do. ...	4	American Presbyterian Mission School, City	3	122	44	6	.....	175	168	132	1	9	1 an. to 8 as.
Do. ...	5	Ditto Ditto Cantt....	9	126	64	.....	.....	199	201	146	1	8	1 an. to 1 Re.
Simlá ...	6	Anglo-Vernacular School Kasauli	.....	32	14	.....	.....	46	49	42	...	2	1 an. to 8 as.
Gurgáon ...	7	Branch to District School Rewari	.....	51	5	.....	.....	56	71	61	...	3	6 as. to 14 as.
		Total ...	12	619	215	24	.....	870	911	691	2	41	...
		Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur ...	1	American Presbyterian Mission Schoo. Cantt.	.....	38	11	6	5	60	67	42	1	4	8 as. to 1 Re.
Hoshiárpúr.	2	Branch to District School	.....	39	26	7	.....	72	101	71	...	4	6 as. to 1 Re.
Kángra ...	3	Church Mission School	4	72	11	.....	.....	87	99	83	3	3	9 ps. to 4 ans.
Do. ...	4	Ditto Do. Dharmsála	.....	44	6	.....	.....	50	54	40	1	1	1 an. to 3 as.
Amritsar ...	5	Branch to District School	.....	83	71	31	2	187	174	139	...	7	3 as. to 2 Rs.
Do. ...	6	Church Mission School Májitha	1	65	45	26	.....	137	144	109	1	5	1 an. to 8 as.
Gurdáspur,	7	Branch to District School, Batala	.....	43	13	3	.....	59	79	68	..	3	3 as. to 8 as.
Do. ...	8	Church Mission Boarding School, Batala ...	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	20	19	3	1	1 Rupee.
Do. ...	9	Regimental School 4th Goorkhas, Baklo ...	.....	67	6	.....	3	76	56	47	...	3	an. 1-6 to 1 Re.
Siálkot ...	10	Scotch Mission School, Cantonment ...	1	54	23	8	.....	86	86	72	2	4	1 an. to 8 as.
Do. ...	11	Church Mission School, Narowal	4	40	26	6	.....	76	70	55	3	3	6 ps. to 1 an.
Lahore ...	12	Branch to District School	.....	65	74	8	.....	147	128	108	...	5	6 as. to 1 Re.
Do. ...	13	American Presbn. Mission Adult School ...	.....	19	34	3	.....	56	48	36	1	5	3 annas.
Do. ...	14	Anglo-Vernacular School, Miau Mir ...	.....	31	35	2	.....	68	89	72	...	4	1 an. to 1 Re.
Gujránwála,	15	Branch to District School	.....	36	12	16	.....	64	67	62	...	2	3 as. to 8 as.
Do. ...	16	Scotch Mission School, Wazirabad	4	92	161	16	.....	273	281	211	2	8	6 ps. to 8 as.
Ferozepore,	17	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cantonment ...	.....	90	31	4	2	127	168	101	...	8	1 an to 1 Re.
		Total ...	41	878	585	136	12	1,652	1,731	1,336	17	70	...
		Rawalpindi Circle.											
Ráwalpindi,	1	American Presbn. Mission School	5	45	31	6	.....	87	89	63	1	4	2 as. to 1 Re.
Gujrát ...	2	Scotch Mission School	3	90	213	13	.....	319	298	244	1	9	6 ps. to 8 ans.
Peshawar ...	3	Church Mission School, Cantonment... ...	.....	45	19	17	5	86	93	65	...	5	2 as. to 1 Re.
Do. ...	4	Vernacular School in the City	.....	94	107	15	.....	216	201	141	...	7	6 ps. to 1 Re.
		Total ...	8	274	370	51	5	708	681	513	2	25	...
		Mooltan Circle.											
Mooltán ...	1	Branch to District School ‡	.....	57	15	2	.....	74	68	58	...	2	6 as. to 14 as.
Do. ...	2	Church Mission School	1	187	66	4	.....	208	223	179	3	8	1 ana to 10 as.
Do. ...	3	Anglo-Vernacular School Cantonment ...	.....	51	16	1	.....	68	62	51	...	3	1 ana to 1 Re.
Do. ...	4	Church Mission School, Sujabad	1	138	21	2	.....	162	161	131	2	5	1 ana to 8 as.
D. I. Khan,	5	Church Mission School	3	190	93	15	1	302	377	248	2	9	6 ps. to 11 as.
Bannú ...	6	Do. Do. Do.	1	50	35	.....	.....	86	83	67	4	3	6 ps. to 1 Re.
		Total ...	6	623	246	24	1	900	974	734	11	30	...
	34	Grand Total ...	67	2,394	1,416	235	18	4,130	4,297	3,274	32	166	...
Simlá ...	1	Christ Church School	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	26	23	1	.....	5 Rs. to 6 Rs.
Lahore ...	1	High School	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	40	31	1	1	4 Rs. to 10 Rs.
Ráwalpindi,	1	Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree,	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	121	121	7	...	3 Rs. to 15 Rs.
	37	Total Middle Schools ...	283	2,394	1,416	235	18	4,346	4,484	3,449	41	167	...

Note.—*Posting figures in Return No. B 3 :—*

1 Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum Murree, for boys and girls ... ...
35 Anglo Vernacular Schools ... ...
1 Vernacular School (at Peshawar) ...

* Formed an Aided School from 1st April 1878.
‡ From 1st October 1878.

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nágrí).	Hindi (Lande Mahájni, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
1,310	351 4			1,081 1	600		343 10		2,684 11	2,520 8	79	79	22			78	46
600	725 5			140 4	575		382 14		1,936 2	1,924 13	71	145		12		99	
348							494 2		2,282 11	2,128	66	170				116	
1,920			204				258 13	1,817 11	4,200 8	4,200 9	132	75	48	43	3	84	
960							469 13	1,009 9	2,439 6	2,439 6	199	199				118	
360					231		80 4	45	656 4	656 4	16	46				27	
416 7							423 9		840	840	56	56				56	
5,854 7	1,078 9		204	1,171 5	1,406		2,453 1	2,872 4	15,039 10	14,709 6	619	770	65	55	3	578	48
840							231 8	714 13	1,786 5	1,786 5	60	16				44	
200				194 10			506 13		901 7	901 7	72	72				72	
1,045 8							105 15	966 13	2,118 4	2,118 4	49	67	20			49	
180							35 6	493 13	709	709 3	22	50				30	
1,200			216 13				1,044 11		2,461 8	2,461 8	187	187				187	
720			360	123 9				286 2	1,489 11	1,489 11	22	102		32		37	
350					155 10		316 8		822 2	822 2	59	59				59	
440				26			187 8	2,917 8	3,570	3,570	27	27		1		24	1
324					324		82 15	690 9	1,421 8	1,154 14	64	32	64			14	
600							101	862 1	1,563 1	1,563 1	44	86				48	
600							31 14	986 3	1,618 1	1,618 1	26	76		20		40	
565 7							746 1		1,311 8	1,311 8	147	147				147	
300				201 4			98 12		600	600	56						
646 15				544 5			102 10		1,293 14	1,485 12	16	68				42	
295					199 1		322 3		816 4	816 4	64	64				64	
960				11	60		330 9	780 11	2,142 4	2,142 4	59	279				164	
540				115 8			321 7	34 10	1,317 9	1,201 13	58	108	19			71	
9,806 14			360	1,295 10	1,175 2		4,565 12	8,783 3	25,936 9	25,702 1	1,027	1,484	103	53		1,092	1
480							352 14	298 14	1,131 12	1,131 12	87	87				57	
600				61 4	55		278 4	1,225 4	2,219 12	2,219 12	138	319				211	
720							218 15	798 13	1,737 12	1,737 12	40	86				40	
805 9	289 2				805 9		58 14		1,959 2	†1,900 4		167	26	30		95	
2,605 9	289 2			61 4	860 9		906 15	2,322 15	7,048 6	6,989 8	265	659	26	30		403	
					80 3		194 6		274 9	274 9	74	74				74	
1,280					420		474 5	1,645	3,819 5	3,819 5	112	208				164	
503 1					254 10		249 3		1,007 9	1,012 8	30	26				42	
450					300		144 1	477 3	1,371 4	1,371 4	44	101		61		61	
2,680							271 9	2,425 12	5,377 5	5,377 5	97	267		35		164	
1,020					300		102 2	1,757 10	3,179 12	3,189 1	31	80				60	
5,933 12					1,354 13		1,435 10	6,305 9	15,029 12	15,044	388	756		90		565	
24,200 10	1,367 11		564	2,528 3	4,736 8		9,364 6	20,233 15	63,054 5	62,444 15	2,299	3,609	194	234	3	2,638	49
605							1,583 2	290 3	2,478 5	2,055 1	21						
3,254 11			942 8		330		2,924 11		7,151 14	7,323 14	52	48				5	
19,800			6,524 8	1,030 10			3,169 11	13,252 2	46,776 15	34,944 12	143	20					
47,860 5	1,367 11		8,031	6,558 13	5,126 8		17,040 14	33,776 4	1,19,761 7	1,06,768 10	2,515	3,677	194	234	3	2,643	49
19,800			6,524 8	4,030 10			3,169 11	13,252 2	46,776 15	34,944 12							
27,254 12	1,078 9		1,506 8	2,528 3	4,320 15		13,812 5	20,524 2	71,025 6	69,923 10							
805 9	289 2				805 9		58 14		1,959 2	1,900 4							

† Fees not taken in account

Statement of grant-in-aid Schools of the Lower

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								Teachers.		
District.		Name of Institution.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.
		Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	8	S. P. G. Mission Branch Schools ...	25	438	104	3	.....	570	625	409	7	21	2 as. to 1 Re.
,,	6	Vernacular Schools (Branches to Dist. Schl.) ...	.....	366	100	.....	.....	466	501	39[illegible]	.....	19	2 as. to 8 as.
,,	24	Baptist Mission Schools for low caste boys ...	97	16	.....	.....	469	582	677	532	33	.....	.....
Gurgáon ...	6	Branches to District School, Rewari ...	.....	271	61	.....	.....	332	366	308	.....	14	1 an. to 1 Re
Karnál ...	4	Branches to District School ...	1	166	49	.....	.....	216	223	191	.....	9	1 an. to 2 as.
Hissar ...	4	Branches to District School, Bhiwani (*a*) ...	1	429	11	.....	.....	441	389	263	.....	8	1 an. to 1 Re.
Rohtak ...	4	Branches to District School (*b*) ...	.....	181	83	2	.....	266	274	201	.....	8	1 an. to 1 Re.
Umballa ...	2	Branches to District School (*c*) ...	.....	115	17	2	.....	134	124	97	.....	3	1 an. to 8 as.
,,	4	American Presby. Mission Branch Schools, City ...	.....	49	85	16	34	184	221	167	.....	12	6 ps. to 1 an.
,,	1	Do. do. do. Cantonment ...	.....	99	35	.....	.....	134	201	146	1	4	Do.
,,	5	Branches to District School, Jagádhari ...	.....	309	19	5	.....	333	386	286	.....	12	1 an to 8 as.
Ludhiana ...	3	American Presby. Mission Branch Schools ...	4	66	78	6	.....	154	161	95	1	7	6 ps. to 6 as.
Simla ...	1	Lower Department District School (Branch) ...	.....	74	25	1	.....	100	110	81	.....	4	2 as. to 12 as.
,,	7	Church Mission School, Kotgarh ...	9	123	2	.....	.....	134	96	67	3	4	.....
	79	TOTAL ...	137	2,702	669	35	503	4,046	4,354	3,236	45	125	.....
		Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur ...	2	American Presby. Mission Branch Schools ...	.....	62	39	.....	.....	101	157	[illegible]	1	8	9 ps to 4 as.
,,	1	Khalifa Ibrahim's Schools * ...	.....	15	76	.....	.....	91	106	73	.....	3	.....
,,	4	Branches to District School, Rahon ...	.....	145	72	4	.....	221	235	179	.....	8	1 an. to 5 as.
Hoshiárpur,	5	Branches to District School ...	1	148	96	5	.....	250	268	214	.....	10	2 as. to 1 Re.
Kangra ...	1	Church Mission School Branch (*d*) ...	.....	25	13	.....	.....	38	38	34	1	1	6 ps. to 1 an.
,,	3	Branches to District School, Nurpur ...	1	145	39	.....	.....	185	210	169	.....	10	6 ps. to 8 as.
,,	3	Primary Schools, British Lahoul * (*e*) ...	.....	11	.....	.....	30	41	41	15	.....	3	.....
,,	1	School at Kailang * (*f*) ...	.....	37	2	.....	.....	39	37	14	.....	2	.....
,,	1	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kanyara ...	.....	22	2	.....	1	25	29	19	.....	1	.....
Amritsar ...	5	Church Mission Branch Schools ...	.....	290	26	112	.....	428	439	370	1	12	1 an. to 3 as.
,,	1	Muhammadan School ...	.....	5	85	3	.....	93	93	85	.....	3	1 an. to 1 Re.
,,	7	Branches to District School ...	2	547	204	139	1	893	970	818	.....	34	Do.
,,	1	Abdul 'Ali Qárí's School ...	.....	2	68	.....	.....	70	67	44	.....	3	1 an. to 4 as.
Gurdáspur...	4	Branches to District School, Batála ...	.....	289	89	4	.....	382	404	308	.....	14	1 an. to 8 as.
,,	1	Lower Department District School, Gurdáspur..	1	43	36	5	.....	85	95	86	.....	4	2 as. to 8 as.
Lahore ...	22	American Presby. Mission Branch Schools ...	.....	668	192	46	.....	906	1,020	904	2	54	1 an. to 6 ps.
,,	5	Lower Departments to District School(Branches) ...	.....	263	290	42	2	597	607	511	.....	17	1 an. to 1 Re.
,,	1	Agri-Horticultural Society's School * ...	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	14	14	.....	1	.....
Gujránwála,	4	Branches to District School ...	.....	121	68	33	.....	222	243	202	.....	10	6 ps. to 4 as.
	72	TOTAL ...	5	2,838	1,411	393	34	4,681	5,076	4,158	5	198	.....
		Rawalpindi Circle.											
Rawalpindi,	2	American Presby. Mission Branch Schools ...	.....	95	96	35	.....	226	206	165	3	4	1 an. to 8 as.
Jhelum ...	1	Lower Department District School ...	.....	28	56	4	.....	88	129	94	.....	4	1 an. to 1 Re.
Gujrát ...	2	Branches to District School ...	.....	134	53	14	.....	201	217	186	.....	7	1 an. to 4 as.
Shahpur ...	3	Lower Department Dist. Sch., Bhera & Branches ...	.....	187	84	4	.....	275	304	221	.....	11	6 ps. to 2 as.
Peshawar ...	1	Church Mission Branch School ...	.....	43	33	3	.....	79	94	63	.....	4	6 ps. to 1 an.
,,	1	Regtl. School, Corps of Guides, Hoti Murdán (*g*) ...	.....	1	25	6	10	42	41	32	.....	2	2 as. to 1 Re.
Kohát ...	1	Branch to District School ...	.....	69	30	21	.....	120	146	114	.....	3	1 an. to 6 as.
	11	TOTAL ...	.....	557	377	87	10	1,081	1,137	875	3	35	.....
		Mooltan Circle.											
Mooltan ...	4	Branches to District School (*h*) ...	.....	220	108	8	.....	336	372	322	.....	14	2 as. to 8 as.
Jhang ...	3	Do. do. ...	.....	93	26	4	.....	123	144	125	.....	6	6 ps. to 4 as.
D. G. Khan,	3	Do. do. ...	.....	185	76	2	.....	263	304	271	.....	11	1 a. to 12 as.
Bannu ...	3	Church Mission Branch Schools. ...	.....	77	40	2	2	121	111	92	.....	3	6 ps. to 1 an.
	13	TOTAL ...	.....	575	250	16	2	843	931	550	.....	34	.....
	175	GRAND TOTAL ...	142	6,672	2,707	531	549	10,601	11,498	8,819	53	392	.....
		1 St. James Orphanage, Lahore, for boys & girls.	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	49	40	3	1	8 as. to 2 Rs.
		TOTAL LOWER SCHOOLS ...	207	6,672	2,707	531	549	10,666	11,547	8,859	56	393	.....

* Grant allowed under Article XIV.

(*a*) One branch increased from 1st June 1878. (*b*) One branch increased from 1st April 1878. (*c*) From 1st April 1878.
(*d*) Closed from 1st April 1878. (*e*) Closed from 1st May 1878. (*f*) Made a Government School from 1st August 1878.
(*g*) Ceased to draw from 1st October 1878, the Regiment gone to the frontier. (*h*) One abolished from 1st August 1878.

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí (Lande Mahájní.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
1,880					300		1,245 11	1,501	4,426 11	4,591 6	111	478	92			207	
1,470					2,740		769		4,979	4,979		411	20			175	
600				3,142 6	600				4,342 6	3,742 6	1	194	400				
702 12					1,164		576 5		2,443 1	2,443 1		307		56		117	
680 1					480		284 13		1,444 14	1,444 14		170		46		44	
480					380		327 6		1,187 6	1,187 6		182		350		38	
588					492		306 13		1,386 13	1,386 13		226		40		43	
			85		275		222 10		582 10	582 10		96		50		31	
360							108 1	513 2	981 3	981 3	138	172		12		29	
240							72 11	300 1	612 12	612 12		64	70	70		10	
886 9				67 8	548 5		399 7		1,901 13	1,901 13		174		227		36	
300							166 8	386 13	853 5	853 5	113	154					
103 14					96		337 7		537 5	537 5	28	100				43	
360			850	700				1,040	2,950	1,657	27	52	134				
8,151 4			935	3,909 14	7,075 5		4,816 12	3,741	28,629 3	26,900 14	418	2,780	716	551		773	
300							158 1	204 11	662 12	662 12	95	65				82	
180	52 9				30				262 9	262 9		91				54	
615 12					360		291 2		1,266 14	1,266 14		149		72		56	
623 12					677 4		393 8		1,694 8	1,694 8		250				64	
110								11 8	22 4	22 4		18	20			4	
752 15					678 9		100 5		1,531 13	1,531 13		114	67	19		31	
	30								30	30		19		22			
	205								205	205		21		18			
	180			180					360	360	7	25				9	
1,440							329 14	1,171 7	2,941 5	2,941 5	71	190		324		69	
50							19 12	30 4	100	100		93			19	45	
2,949 12					2,121		2,058 4		7,129	7,129		614		243		173	
240							52	480	772	723		26			25	26	
645 14					852		644 6		2,142 8	2,142 8		307		120		93	
860					300		208 7		868 7	868 7		85				32	
2,100							1,154 2	1,567 11	4,821 13	4,821 13	670	334	210	418		210	
1,248 5					600		1,415 5		3,263 10	3,263 10		597				196	
120								120	240	240	14	†14					
842 8					832 6		270 9		1,945 7	1,945 7		193		29		75	
12,478 14	467 9			180	6,451 7		7,096 7	3,585 9	30,259 14	30,260 14	857	8,205	297	1,265	44	1,219	
240					180		266 8	85 10	772 2	772 2	70	226				138	
267					267		192 13		726 13	726 13		88				32	
					549 15		400 2		950 1	950 1		195		98		66	
552					714		337 4		1,603 4	1,603 4		275				73	
420					398 1		49 4		867 5	867 5		79				34	
99 10							99 10		199 4	221 12		27				15	
288 4				56	304 1		96 2		694 7	694 7		51		69		22	
1,816 14				56	2,413 1		1,441 11	85 10	5,813 4	5,835 12	70	941		167		380	
390					2,014 11		552 9		2,957 4	2,957 4		336				150	
419 10					419 10		120 8		959 12	959 12		116		15		44	2
	720				720		359 7		1,799 7	1,799 7		228		35		68	
180							42 5	347 11	570	570		78	13	27			
989 10	720				3,154 5		1,074 13	347 11	6,286 7	6,286 7		758	13	77		262	2
23,436 10	1,389 9		935	4,145 14	19,094 2		14,429 11	7,759 14	70,988 12	69,283 15	1,345	7,681	1,026	2,060	44	2,634	2
1,200				2,082 8			162		3,444 8	3,634 2	66	47					
24,636 10	1,187 9		935	6,228 6	19,094 2		14,591 11	7,759 14	74,433 4	72,918 1	1,411	7,731	1,026	2,060	44	2,634	2

† And 14 in gardening.

Statement of Grant-in-aid Female Schools of the Lower

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								Teachers.		
District.		Name of Institution.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.
		Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	4	S. P. G. Mission Schools ...	.....	58	83	.....	.....	141	141	125	2	6	.....
Do. ...	1	S. P. G. Do. Industrial School ...	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28	28	21	1	1	.....
Do. ...	1	S. P. G. Do. Zanana Classes ..	.....	.....	146	86	.....	232	232	201	6	4	.....
Do. ...	1	Baptist Do. Do. Do. ...	6	.....	109	.....	.....	115	126	109	8	.....	.....
Do. ...	10	Do. Do. Girls' Schools ...	34	158	.....	.....	.....	192	131	105	11	1	.....
Karnál ...	1	School at Kaithal ...	.....	35	.....	5	.....	40	42	26	.....	1	.....
Do. ...	1	S. P. G. Mission Zanana Classes ...	.....	25	8	.....	.....	33	33	31	2	1	.....
Rohtak ...	1	School at Bahadargarh ...	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	13	6	.....	1	.....
Simla ...	3	Church Mission Schools, Kotgarh ...	10	21	.....	.....	.....	31	26	20	2	1	.....
	23	Total ...	50	297	389	91	.....	827	772	647	32	16	.....
		Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur...	22	Hindu Female Schools ...	.....	425	.....	34	.....	459	539	405	.....	24	.....
Hoshiárpur,	1	American Presbn. Mission School ...	.....	50	.....	2	.....	52	52	34	.....	3	.....
Kangrá ...	1	Church Mission School ...	.....	30	11	.....	.....	41	37	28	2	.....	.....
Do. ...	5	Rural Schools ...	.....	146	18	.....	.....	164	155	108	.....	5	.....
Amritsar ...	1	Church Mission Orphanage ...	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	40	2	.....	.....
Do. ...	6	Lady Lawrence Girls' Schools ...	.....	72	86	131	.....	289	533	422	1	5	.....
Do. ...	35	Primary Schools in the City ...	.....	149	333	577	.....	1,059	1,089	809	.....	35	.....
Siálkot ...	16	Rural Schools ...	.....	198	177	25	.....	400	380	277	.....	17	.....
Lahore ...	10	Indian Fem Nor.Sch. & Instn. Society's Sch.	.....	48	242	.....	.....	290	229	177	9	12	.....
Do. ...	1	Native Christian Girls' School ...	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	35	35	3	.....	Re. 1 toRs. 2
Do. ...	9	Primary Schools in City ...	.....	93	84	14	.....	191	184	159	.....	9	.....
Do. ...	13	American Presbn. Mission Girls' Schools,	2	90	163	79	41	375	352	261	5	12	.....
Gujránwalá,	5	City Schools ...	.....	90	87	.....	.....	177	155	72	.....	8	.....
Do. ...	11	Mission Girls' Schools ...	4	95	157	46	34	336	314	240	3	11	.....
Ferozepore,	1	City School ...	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17	27	15	.....	1	.....
Gurdáspore,	19	Indian Female Normal School and Instn. Society's School at Batala ...	.....	75	200	113	.....	388	214	173	2	17	.....
	156	Total ...	91	1,561	1,576	1,021	75	4,323	4,337	3,255	21	159	.....
		Rawalpindi Circle.											
Ráwalpindi,	2	American Presbn. Mission Girls' Schools ...	.....	53	.....	39	.....	92	104	63	2	3	.....
Do. ...	26	Bedi Khem Singh's Schools	.....	360	130	436	.....	926	926	636	.....	26	.....
Jhelum ...	16	Do. Do.	.....	321	38	168	.....	527	560	392	.....	16	.....
Peshawar ...	2	Church Mission Schools	2	.....	59	.....	.....	61	60	56	3	3	.....
	46	Total ...	2	734	227	643	.....	1,606	1,650	1,146	5	48	.....
		Mooltan Circle.											
Mooltan ...	7	Church Mission Schools	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	98	94	87	2	7	.....
	232	Grand Total ...	143	2,592	2,289	1,755	75	6,854	6,859	5,136	60	230	.....
Delhi ...	1	European Girls' School *	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	29	3	1	8 as. to Rs. 4
Simla ...	1	Auckland House Girls' School *	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	40	40	4	.....	Rs. 10
Do. ...	1	Roman Catholic Female Orphanage* ...	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	157	133	12	.....	R 1 to Rs.7-8
Do ...	1	Mayo Industrial School for Boys & Girls...	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	32	31	2	.....	Rs. 10 to 12
Lahore ...	1	Anarkalli Girls' School *	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	10	1	.....	Rs. 2-8 to 5
Do. ...	1	Nowlucka & Donald Town Girls' School *	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	18	15	2	.....	R. 1 to Rs. 3
Gujránwála.	1	Girls' School	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	12	.....	.....	.....
Rawalpindi,	1	St. Michael's Convent, Murree *	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36	36	6	.....	Rs. 2-8 to 10
	210	Total Female Schools ...	505	2,592	2,289	1,755	75	7,216	7,208	5,441	99	231	.....
		232 Schools for Native Girls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1 School for Eurasian and Native Girls at Gujranwala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total shewn in Table B 3 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		6 Schools for European Girls marked * ...	Shewn in Table B 3 under head Girls' Schools for Europeans										
		1 Mayo Industrial School for Boys & Girls,	Shewn in Table B 3 under head Mixed Schools										

Class in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nágri).	Hindi (Lande Mahájni, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
1,020					300			839 4	2,159 4	2,128 4		83	58				
300								610	910	1,007 1							wk.28
1,410								5,877	7,317	7,285 8	3	116	97				
480				2,302 5					2,782 5	2,302 5	4	115					
180				2,216 8					2,396 8	2,216 8	34	84	192				
84					84				168	168			25	10			5
336								720	1,056	1,056	2	4	24			3	
86 7					86 7				172 14	172 14		16				2	
120			150					100	370	270	4	4	31				
4,016 7			150	4,518 13	470 7			8,146 4	17,331 15	16,606 8	47	371	427	10		5	33
401 2	393 1			735 10					1,529 13	1,529 13			459				
192					96			96	384	384			50	2			
180					229 15			333	513	513		41					
120	68 5								418 4	418 4		18	146				
720								890	1,610	1,610		42		12			
1,092			545		2 933 5			2,161 15	3,798 15	3,798 15		86	14	203			
3,032 5				720	1,186				6,685 10	6,064 9		383	140	677		72	
1,071	10 4								2,267 4	2,267 4		177	231			35	
480				180				2,377	3,037	3,006 12		242	29	34			
720							651	1,902 12	3,273 12	3,273 12	43	43				7	
2,600				1,356 7	120			27	4,103 7	4,206 2		84	84	23			
600								3,675 1	4,275 1	4,275 1	33	212	9	163		7	
420					475 5				895 5	895 5		87	90			22	
360							23 9	3,505 14	3,889 7	3,529 7		195		141			
91 14					91 14				183 12	183 12		17				2	
1,100								1,758 15	2,858 15	2,958 15		200	27	139		6	
13,180 5	471 10		545	2,992 1	5,132 7		674 9	16,727 9	39,729 9	38,914 15	76	1,777	1,288	1,894		151	
240					180			93 7	513 7	513 7				* 92			
825	720				720			1,476	3,741	3,741		39	† 796	248	130	15	25
678	720							1,039	2,437	2,437		17	489	104	38		6
698 13				679			19 12		1,397 9	1,397 9		61				9	
2,441 13	1,440			679	900		19 12	2,608 7	8,089	8,089		117	1,285	444	168	24	31
300					180			456 12	936 12	936 12		98					
19,968 9	1,911 10		695	8,189 14	6,682 14		694 5	27,939	66,081 4	64,547 3	123	2,363	3,000	1,848	168	180	64
360							19 6	826 8	1,205 14	1,218 1	37	12					
3,600							6,832		10,432	10,227 6	41	28	6	5	2		
3,781				1,046 8			2,693	2,060	9,580 8	10,200	154						
1,200				3,615			926	157 4	5,898 4	2,649 8	31						
608 8							609		1,217 8	1,416 6	18						
1,410							371 14	1,019 8	2,831 6	2,978 2	34						
480				210	240				960	960	14	12					
2,200								2,200	4,400	4,400	36						
33,608 1	1,911 10		695	13,091 6	6,922 14		12,145 9	34,232 4	1,02,606 12	98,596 10	485	2,415	3,006	1,853	170	180	64
19,968 9	1,911 10		695	8,189 14	6,682 14		694 5	27,939	66,081 4	64,547 3							
480				240	240				960	960							
20,448 9	1,911 10		695	8,429 14	6,922 14		694 5	27,939	67,041 4	65,507 3							
11,959 8				1,046 8			10,525 4	6,136	29,667 4	30,439 15							
1,200				36 15			926	157 4	5,898 4	2,649 8							

* Gurmukhi.
† Gurmukhi 581.

Statement of Grant-in-aid Normal Schools

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								*Teachers.*		
DISTRICT.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.
	Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	1. S. P. G. Mission Female Normal Sch.	...	40	17	.....	.....	57	57	54	3	4	.....
	Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur ...	1. Indian Female Normal School ...	...	13	70	.....	.....	83	69	49	2	5	.....
Amritsar ...	2. Female Normal School ...	...	11	15	10	.....	36	31	25	.....	3	.....
Lahore ...	3. Ditto ...	...	24	32	10	.....	66	64	55	.....	5	.....
	TOTAL ...	..	48	117	20	.....	185	164	129	2	13	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	88	134	20	.....	242	221	183	5	17	.....
Delhi ...	1. European Training School ...	3	...	...	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	1	Rs. 15.
	Total Female Normal Schools ...	3	88	134	20	.....	245	224	186	7	18	.....
Amritsar ...	1. Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School for Masters ...	4	11	13	4	.....	32	32	28	4	2	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7	99	147	24	.....	277	256	214	11	20	.....
	Deduct scholarships ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total shewn in Table B. 3. ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí, Lande (Mahájní, &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
1,800								2,011 15	3,811 15	3,714 10	8	40				17	
900								932 9	1,832 9	1,832 9		70	13			30	
4,566 11					1,200				5,766 11	5,766 11		15	19	10			15	
5,288					500			5 7	5,793 7	5,793 7		24	18	16	8		
10,754 11					1,700			938	13,392 11	13,392 11		109	50	26	8	45	
12,554 11					1,700			2,949 15	17,204 10	17,107 6	8	149	50	26	8	62	
360				616 7				400	1,376 7	994 13	3	3	3			3	
12,914 11				616 7	1,700			3,349 15	18,581 1	18,102 3	11	152	53	26	8	65	
3,000	72							6,369	9,441	9,441	8	32			17	32	
15,914 11	72			616 7	1,700			9,718 15	28,022 1	27,543 3	19	184	53	26	25	97	
	72																
15,914 11				616 7	1,700			9,718 15	28,022 1	27,543 3							

Statement of Indigenous Schools

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls.			
		Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Umballa Circle.					
Delhí	21	338	40	...	378
Gurgáon	43	430	132	...	562
Karnál	28	167	296	...	463
Hissár	12	398	53	...	451
Rohtak	37	211	261	2	474
Sirsá	44	160	281	...	441
Umballa	91	462	659	14	1,135
Ludhiána	91	598	564	56	1,218
Simlá	3	3	8	...	11
TOTAL	370	2,767	2,294	72	5,133
Lahore Circle.					
Jullundur	81	262	616	...	878
Hoshiárpur	98	580	480	45	1,105
Kangrá	...	...	..	...	...
Amritsar	39	799	111	313	1,223
Gurdáspur	64	338	649	19	1,006
Siálkot	162	549	1,225	36	1,810
Lahore	219	1,236	1,652	126	3,014
Gujránwála	105	294	758	44	1,096
Ferozepore	52	179	505	42	726
TOTAL	820	4,237	5,996	625	10,858
Rawalpindi Circle.					
Ráwalpindí	302	1,231	3,847	376	5,454
Jhelum	380	537	4,085	120	4,742
Gujrát	1,278	842	9,416	474	10,732
Sháhpur	142	385	2,178	...	2,563
Pesháwar	157	85	1,914	1	2,000
Hazara	503	636	4,068	27	4,731
Kohát	128	25	1,305	...	1,330
TOTAL	2,890	3,741	26,813	998	31,552
Mooltán Circle.					
Mooltán	181	282	1,112	...	1,394
Jhang	139	540	910	23	1,473
Montgomery	62	176	389	11	576
Muzaffargarh	34	177	205	...	382
Dera Ismail Khán	95	440	436	30	906
Dera Ghazi Khán	...	...	...	...	...
Bannú	71	123	619	11	753
TOTAL	582	1,738	3,671	75	5,484
GRAND TOTAL	4,662	12,483	38,774	1,770	53,027

in the Punjab for the year 1878-79.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Expenditure.				*Number of pupils instructed in*							
From private sources.	From fees.	From Government.	Total.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí).	Hindí (Lande and Mahájani).	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Remarks.
43 8 0	22 12 0	... ...	66 4 0	...	114	124	102	28	33	31	
329 0 0	913 0 0	... ...	1,242 0 0	...	...	90	267	80	114	11	
393 0 0	... ...	... ...	393 0 0	...	10	20	105	273	55	...	
... ...	872 0 0	... ...	872 0 0	...	1	...	365	...	85	...	
60 0 0	1,480 0 0	... ...	1,540 0 0	...	37	10	141	211	63	18	
796 0 0	... ...	... ...	796 0 0	...	4	20	140	251	26	...	
129 14 3	28 8 0	... ...	158 6 3	...	6	43	288	625	169	108	
43 8 0	17 0 0	65 0 0	125 8 0	71	77	233	280	483	85	116	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	
1,794 14 3	3,333 4 0	65 0 0	5,193 2 3	71	249	543	1,688	1,859	680	284	
665 0 0	... ...	... ...	665 0 0	30	16	22	177	513	83	37	
2,980 8 0	50 0 0	... ...	3,030 8 0	...	412	50	58	470	44	180	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
116 8 0	... ...	28 0 0	144 8 0	...	56	666	263	49	75	114	
1,501 0 0	... ...	... ...	1,501 0 0	18	181	38	113	355	259	42	
1,416 0 0	264 8 0	... ...	1,680 8 0	...	220	105	222	717	534	32	
2,047 0 0	1,148 2 0	884 0 0	4,079 2 0	374	273	42	487	1,217	530	91	
571 0 0	... ...	... ...	571 0 0	...	137	28	220	1,068	143	...	
324 12 0	33 0 0	... ...	357 12 0	...	45	51	129	449	16	36	
9,621 12 0	1,495 10 0	912 0 0	12,029 6 0	422	1,340	1,002	1,669	4,838	1,684	532	
1,665 6 0	199 0 0	... ...	1,864 6 0	...	127	476	695	3,293	700	168	
4,560 0 0	... ...	... ...	4,560 0 0	...	96	49	274	3,720	459	144	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	206	626	363	8,267	1,230	40	
8,628 0 0	... ...	... ...	8,628 0 0	...	18	292	...	2,058	195	...	
20 0 0	... ...	648 0 0	668 0 0	...	253	43	44	1,518	271	...	Includes 16 aided indigenous schools.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	10	46	565	3,185	925	...	
5,654 0 0	70 0 0	... ...	5,724 0 0	...	13		25	1,054	238	...	
20,527 6 0	269 0 0	648 0 0	21,444 6 0	...	723	1,532	1,966	23,095	4,018	347	
82 14 0	... ...	... ...	82 14 0	...	17	39	299	641	398	...	
777 8 0	... ...	... ...	777 8 0	...	23	20	422	393	453	92	
150 0 0	... ...	... ...	150 0 0	...	7	...	164	281	117	7	
483 0 0	... ...	... ...	483 0 0	...	...	...	169	109	101	3	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	214	51	223	229	102	67	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	39	...	100	546	64	4	
1,493 6 0	... ...	... ...	1,493 6 0	...	300	110	1,447	2,199	1,235	173	
33,437 6 3	5,097 14 0	1,625 0 0	40,160 4 3	493	2,612	3,187	6,770	31,991	7,567	1,336	

Expenditure on Grants-in-aid on 31st March 1878,	...	Rs.	13,611-13-8 p.m.
Do. Do. 31st March 1879,	...	Rs.	13,891-13-8 p.m.
Difference or increase *(explained below)*	... ...	Rs.	280-0-0

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
NEW GRANTS.							
Christ Church School, Simla	55	..	..	.....			G. O. No. 1680, dated 3rd June 1878.
Christian boys' boarding School, Batala	40			.....	..		G. O. No. 1609, dated 27th May 1878.
Mission Branch Schools at Batala, &c.	100	..	.	.....	...	..	G. O. No. 1680, dated 3rd June 1878.
St. Michael's Convent, Murree	200			.....		.	G. O. No. 3021, dated 27th August 1878.
				395			
OLD GRANTS INCREASED.							
Christian girls' school, Naulakha, Rs. 90 to 120	30			30	.	...	G. O. No. 2247, dated 10th June 1878.
Total increase ..	.....	..	...	425			
GRANTS ABOLISHED OR DECREASED.							
Mission School, Jandiála	40	...	...	.....	..	..	G. O. No. 1609, dated 27th May 1878.
Branches to District School, Mooltan	80	...	.	.....	.	.	G. O. No. 3332, dated 23rd October 1878
Mahomedan School, Amritsar	25			.....	..	.	(a).
				145			
Net increase (425—145) = ..	.....	.		280	..	.	

a. This school was closed in May 1870.

Statement shewing the number of pupils in each class of District schools in the Punjab in the beginning and at the close of the year 1878-79.

	District.	Number of pupils in each class at the close of 1877-78.													Number of pupils in each class at the close of 1878-79.												Remarks.
		Upper Dept.				Middle Department.					Lower Dept.				Upper Dept.				Middle Department.					Lower Dept.				
		9th Class.	8th Class.	7th Class.	Total.	6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.	Grand Total.	9th Class.	8th Class.	7th Class.	Total.	6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.	Grand Total.	
Umballa Circle.	Delhi District school	19	30	28	77	20	28	123	72	243	...	...	...	320	27	26	32	85	18	48	53	92	211	...	...	...	296	
	Delhi Anglo Arabic School	...	...	...	...	9	9	72	66	156	51	93	144	300	...	...	...	...	10	14	54	56	134	43	96	139	273	
	Gurgaon High Vernacular School	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rewari District School	...	...	...	...	20	32	80	...	132	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	14	66	65	...	145	...	...	...	145	
	Karnal Ditto	...	...	...	...	8	7	48	45	108	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	9	14	19	84	126	...	...	...	126	
	Bhiwani Ditto	...	...	...	...	9	11	31	31	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	9	7	31	24	71	...	...	...	71	
	Rohtak Ditto	...	...	...	...	8	11	43	52	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	8	26	30	44	108	...	...	...	108	
	Umballa Ditto	...	...	...	...	5	10	65	58	138	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	6	8	17	49	80	...	...	...	80	
	Jagadhri Ditto	...	...	...	...	7	14	34	49	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	5	18	63	30	116	...	...	...	116	
	Ludhiana High Vernacular School	5	28	29	62	26	32	32	45	135	33	63	96	293	...	25	21	46	14	34	35	37	120	32	45	77	243	
	Simla District School	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	9	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	9	...	...	...	9	
	Total	24	61	62	147	112	161	534	427	1,234	84	156	240	1,621	27	51	53	131	93	239	369	419	1,120	75	141	216	1,467	
Lahore Circle.	Rahon District School	...	...	...	...	13	21	60	56	150	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	14	38	36	40	128	...	...	...	128	
	Hoshiarpur Ditto	10	9	11	30	28	28	89	...	145	...	...	...	175	4	12	30	46	25	38	99	...	162	...	...	...	208	
	Nurpur Ditto	...	...	...	...	4	4	26	35	69	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	6	8	36	29	79	...	...	...	79	
	Amritsar Ditto	8	18	20	46	41	59	157	...	257	...	...	...	303	7	16	20	43	55	56	168	...	279	...	...	...	322	
	Gurdaspur Ditto	...	...	...	...	20	12	62	57	151	...	...	...	151	...	...	16	16	16	17	66	49	148	...	...	...	164	
	Batala Ditto	...	...	...	...	14	14	88	...	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	15	23	88	...	126	...	...	...	126	
	Lahore Ditto	19	15	44	78	50	65	203	...	318	...	...	...	396	6	13	34	53	46	73	174	...	293	...	...	...	346	
	Gujranwala Ditto	...	...	...	...	14	28	89	...	131	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	22	20	103	...	145	...	...	...	145	
	Ferozepore Ditto	...	...	...	...	14	19	69	68	170	119	204	323	493	...	...	...	...	12	18	36	105	171	122	119	241	412	
	Total	37	42	75	154	198	250	843	216	1,507	119	204	323	1,984	17	41	100	158	211	291	806	223	1,531	122	119	241	1,930	
Rawalpindi Circle.	Jhelam District School	...	...	...	...	15	14	60	34	123	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	11	15	55	32	113	...	...	...	113	
	Gujrat Ditto	13	6	15	34	37	61	46	45	189	...	...	...	223	2	13	15	30	44	34	83	55	216	...	...	...	246	
	Bhera Ditto	...	...	...	...	12	16	61	60	149	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	12	14	61	64	151	...	...	...	151	
	Abbottabad Ditto	...	...	...	...	11	8	14	20	58	17	26	43	96	...	...	...	...	9	7	15	23	54	11	18	29	83	
	Kohat Ditto	...	...	...	...	7	15	21	22	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	5	9	18	14	46	...	...	...	46	
	Total	13	6	15	34	82	114	202	181	579	17	26	43	656	2	13	15	30	81	79	232	188	580	11	18	29	639	
Mooltan Circle.	Mooltan District School	...	...	...	...	13	17	65	65	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	6	6	11	9	96	...	116	...	...	...	122	
	Jhang Ditto	...	...	6	6	11	37	46	27	121	...	...	...	127	...	4	12	16	12	24	50	26	112	...	...	...	128	
	Dera Ghazi Khan Ditto	...	...	...	...	14	45	40	77	176	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	14	22	70	69	175	...	...	...	175	
	Total	...	...	6	6	38	99	151	169	457	...	...	...	463	...	4	18	22	37	55	216	95	403	...	...	...	425	
	Grand Total	74	109	158	341	430	624	1,730	993	3,777	220	386	606	4,724	46	109	186	341	422	664	1,623	925	3,634	208	278	486	4,461	

Statement shewing the number of pupils in each class of Middle Vernacular Schools in the Punjab at the beginning and at the close of 1878-79.

District.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in each class at the close of 1877-78.							No. of Schools.	No. of pupils in each class at the close of 1878-79.							Remarks.
		6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.		6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.	
Delhi	7	56	99	67	94	175	423	914	7	53	119	65	76	171	472	961	
Gurgáon	9	75	81	93	120	218	515	1,102	9	61	85	113	104	187	415	965	
Karnál	4	21	34	39	56	92	437	679	4	26	46	41	70	78	421	682	
Hissar	3	10	10	47	31	55	135	288	3	7	17	33	40	55	125	277	
Rohtak	4	28	44	45	39	111	300	567	4	20	43	44	52	96	299	554	
Sirsa	2	10	18	14	27	55	139	263	2	4	16	14	25	49	131	239	
Umballa	11	59	147	99	158	167	709	1,339	11	60	105	110	132	176	729	1,312	
Ludhiána	11	102	243	139	134	218	700	1,536	10	61	216	124	134	192	538	1,265	
Total	51	361	676	543	659	1,091	3,358	6,688	50	297	647	544	633	1,004	3,130	6,255	
Jullundur	9	80	302	128	181	200	443	1,334	9	83	179	132	133	161	460	1,148	
Hoshiarpur	8	75	319	95	171	166	267	1,093	8	90	147	81	123	101	310	852	
Kángra	3	12	23	30	45	68	184	362	3	11	25	33	40	71	202	382	
Amritsar	8	31	129	127	112	138	253	790	9	26	122	91	125	118	310	792	
Gurdáspur	6	21	47	71	111	111	509	870	6	33	53	119	111	112	399	827	
Siálkot	8	58	88	177	173	146	326	968	8	54	133	168	121	147	270	893	
Lahore	6	63	94	78	130	135	482	982	6	65	70	65	116	104	433	853	
Gujranwála	3	27	57	40	70	60	180	434	3	17	56	50	64	70	145	402	
Ferozepore	6	29	39	72	53	94	173	460	4	26	37	25	33	47	122	290	
Total	57	396	1,098	818	1,046	1,118	2,817	7,293	56	405	822	764	866	931	2,651	6,439	
Rawalpindi	4	38	90	106	82	102	303	724	4	49	90	57	54	101	241	592	
Jhelum	3	36	70	58	68	78	340	650	3	41	68	64	74	75	266	588	
Gujrat	4	19	94	84	76	116	262	651	4	35	109	68	80	110	296	698	
Shahpur	4	15	38	43	67	85	391	639	4	19	23	42	72	69	389	614	
Hazára	1	15	30	14	37	30	64	190	1	12	35	24	24	35	71	201	
Total	16	123	322	305	330	411	1,363	2,854	16	156	325	255	304	390	1,265	2,693	
Mooltan	3	26	24	26	43	46	176	341	3	17	34	31	47	34	139	302	
Jhang	5	33	69	136	121	127	305	791	4	39	57	134	125	111	217	683	
Montgomery	3	13	32	52	48	69	284	498	3	19	30	42	51	71	235	448	
Muzaffargarh	2	3	7	54	48	32	213	357	3	8	36	65	43	57	217	426	
Dera Ismail Khan	4	25	72	55	88	96	448	784	4	33	48	70	53	103	405	712	
Dera Ghazi Khan	6	11	54	27	68	94	300	554	6	19	51	49	65	84	280	548	
Bannu	2	5	16	28	40	66	122	277	2	1	16	16	33	49	79	194	
Total	25	116	274	378	456	530	1,848	3,602	25	136	272	407	417	509	1,572	3,313	
GRAND TOTAL	149	996	2,370	2,044	2,491	3,150	9,386	20,437	147	994	2,066	1,970	2,220	2,834	8,616	18,639	

Statement showing the number of pupils studying in each class of Government Primary Schools of each District in the Punjab at the beginning and at the close of 1878-79.

District.	Number of Schools.	*Number of pupils in each class at the close of* 1877-78.					Number of Schools.	*Number of pupils in each class at the close of* 1878-79.					Remarks.
		4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.		4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.	
Delhi	38	142	186	352	1,022	1,702	38	134	148	301	1,078	1,661	
Gurgaon	45	112	187	419	1,163	1,881	50	130	160	406	1,520	2,216	
Karnal	38	51	72	204	1,332	1,659	36	83	134	280	1,057	1,554	
Hissar	17	42	37	109	454	642	18	44	56	109	350	559	
Rohtak	36	77	101	290	1,083	1,551	36	69	114	260	974	1,417	
Sirsa	19	31	34	109	363	537	19	25	41	87	286	439	
Umballa	58	271	356	441	1,882	2,950	59	277	272	437	1,766	2,752	
Ludhiana	49	249	244	508	1,395	2,396	50	167	257	462	977	1,863	
Simla	4	17	23	26	84	150	4	11	14	27	109	161	
Total ...	304	992	1,240	2,458	8,778	13,468	310	940	1,196	2,369	8,117	12,622	
Jullundur ...	73	374	535	735	2,070	3,704	72	302	457	531	1,918	3,208	
Hoshiarpur	80	339	612	710	1,762	3,413	78	345	495	465	1,791	3,096	
Kangra	45	112	185	333	1,482	2,112	46	143	213	340	1,500	2,196	
Amritsar	45	330	353	496	1,044	2,223	57	231	351	446	1,331	2,359	
Gurdaspur	99	253	335	632	2,558	3,788	87	344	388	656	2,239	3,627	
Sialkot ...	65	320	498	543	1,718	3,079	62	286	402	613	1,602	2,903	
Lahore	45	186	223	371	1,362	2,148	44	151	204	290	1,228	1,873	
Gujranwala	64	201	412	572	1,622	2,807	59	244	425	538	1,301	2,508	
Ferozepore	36	165	165	213	799	1,342	39	126	148	223	830	1,327	
Total ...	552	2,260	3,324	4,605	14,427	24,616	544	2,172	3,083	4,102	13,740	23,097	
Rawalpindi	49	376	434	610	2,142	3,562	46	254	391	446	2,162	3,253	
Jhelum	35	402	387	443	1,649	2,881	34	369	324	428	1,511	2,632	
Gujrat	36	379	320	502	1,191	2,392	36	357	372	563	1,410	2,702	
Shahpur	29	98	161	217	667	1,143	29	112	163	239	656	1,170	
Peshawar	30	39	104	202	944	1,289	32	52	112	184	884	1,232	
Hazara	23	96	130	166	472	864	15	47	69	91	393	600	
Kohat	3	7	16	25	96	144	2	9	16	22	67	114	
Total ...	205	1,397	1,552	2,165	7,161	12,275	194	1,200	1,447	1,973	7,083	11,703	
Mooltan	36	160	189	276	849	1,474	37	119	168	244	965	1,496	
Jhang	23	137	154	174	566	1,031	24	125	161	172	568	1,026	
Montgomery	23	77	100	181	636	994	21	80	100	147	572	899	
Muzaffargarh ...	22	202	203	229	604	1,238	20	120	134	149	390	793	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	21	121	130	185	648	1,084	20	139	128	144	509	920	
Dera Ghazi Khan	22	88	85	128	604	905	22	89	93	159	553	894	
Bannu .. .	17	33	71	161	479	744	18	34	60	136	385	615	
Total ...	164	818	932	1,334	4,386	7,470	162	706	844	1,151	3,942	6,643	
Grand Total	1,225	5,467	7,048	10,562	34,752	57,829	1,210	5,018	6,570	9,595	32,882	54,065	

Results of the Calcutta University Examinations for all educational Institutions in the Punjab, 1878.

Years.	M. A. Examination.			B. A. Examination.			F. A. Examination.			Entrance Examination.		
		Passed.			Passed.			Passed.			Passed.	
	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	*a* 4	1
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	1
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	*a* 15	10
1864-65 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	*b* 15	16
1865-66 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	5	75	*a* 15	8
1866-67 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	.....	81	18	4
1867-68 ...	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2	11	4	1	73	*a* 24	20
1868-69 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	4	.....	78	*c* 19	*b* 19
1869-70 ...	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	18	9	.....	98	22	22
1870-71 ...	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	20	1	.....	74	23	*a* 28
1871-72 ...	2	2	.....	8	3	.....	21	4	.....	81	13	20
1872-73 ...	1	1	.....	14	8	.....	26	10	.....	54	12	10
1873-74 ...	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	22	16	.....	71	10	14
1874-75 ...	3	1	.....	5	2	.....	14	11	.....	89	19	23
1875-76 ...	1	1	.....	11	3	.....	15	8	.....	*d* 103	30	*c* 24
1876-77 ...	1	1	.....	9	*a* 5	.....	18	13	.....	100	38	*e* 24
1877-78 ...	1	1	.....	4	2	.....	20	13	.....	*f* 102	34	*c* 25

(*a*). Includes one school-master. (*c*). Includes one private student. (*f*). Includes two teachers and two private students.
(*b*). „ two „ „ (*d*). „ two „ „
(*e*). „ four „ „

The Statement exhibiting in detail the results of the Examination of the Calcutta University for the year 1878-79.

M. A. Examination, 1879.

Name of Institution.	No. of candidate.	Passed in		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.
Government College, Lahore ...	1	.....	1	.....

B. A. Examination, 1879.

Name of Institution.	No. of candidates.	Passed in			Failed in					
		1st Division.	2nd Division	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.	Optional subjects.
Government College, Lahore ...	6	1	1	...	3	3	...	3	...	...

First Arts Examination of 1877.

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in			Failed in							Absent.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Logic.	Chemistry.	Psychology.	
Government College, Lahore	21	3	6	1	5	1	...	9	...	...	5	2
Bishop Cotton School, Simla	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	3	7	1	5	1	...	9	...	...	5	2

Entrance Examination of 1878.

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in			Failed in				Absent.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Government Schools.									
Delhi	11	1	6	1	1	...	...	2	...
Hoshiárpur	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
Amritsar	12	1	8	1	1	...	...	2	...
Lahore	12	1	3	2	3	1	1	4	1
Gujrát	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
Total ...	42	3	18	6	7	2	3	10	2
Aided Schools.									
Delhi	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	...
Simla Bishop Cotton School	15	3	5	...	2	2	...	1	...
Ludhiána Mission School	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur Do.	7	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	...
Amritsar Do.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore Do.	4	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...
Ráwalpindi Do.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar Do.	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
D. I. Khan Do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	5	13	4	13	2	2	6	...
Unaided Schools.									
Patiála College	5	...	2	...	3	1	2	2	...
Siálkot American Presbyterian School	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Total ...	6	...	2	...	4	2	3	2	...

Statement showing the number of Students of District Schools in the Punjab who have obtained employment during 1878-79.

District.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Educational Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Civil Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in other Departments.	Total.	Average salary.			Remarks.
					Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi District School ...	2	1	3	6	34	2	8	
Rewári ditto ...	1	1	4	6	11	5	4	
Karnál ditto ...	1	4	...	5	11	1	7	
Bhiwáni ditto ...	...	2	2	4	7	8	...	
Rohtak ditto ...	...	4	...	4	13	8	...	
Umballa ditto ...	2	3	6	11	7	7	3	
Jagadhri ditto ...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	
Ludhiana High Vernacular School ...	15	1	2	18	13	...	...	
Simla District School ...	2	4	8	14	19	...	...	
Ráhon ditto ...	1	...	2	3	11	...	...	
Hoshiárpur ditto ...	...	1	6	7	17	11	5	
Núrpur ditto ...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	
Amritsar ditto ...	1	...	6	7	16	9	1	
Gurdáspur ditto ...	1	...	4	5	9	...	...	
Batála ditto ...	1	...	5	6	8	14	8	
Lahore ditto ...	1	...	17	18	27	...	10	
Gujránwála ditto ...	1	...	1	2	12	8	...	
Ferozepore ditto ...	...	1	2	3	10	5	4	
Jhelum ditto ...	...	2	2	4	26	4	...	
Gujrát ditto ...	1	5	10	16	22	5	...	
Bhera ditto ...	...	...	3	3	13	5	4	
Abbottabád ditto ...	...	5	1	6	17	10	7	
Kohát ditto ...	...	3	14	17	13	15	...	
Mooltan ditto ...	3	10	...	13	12	11	1	
Jhang ditto ...	...	4	...	4	12	4	...	
Dera Ghazí Khán ditto ...	...	8	...	8	53	8	...	
Total ...	33	59	100	192	16	6	10	

Statement showing the number of Students of Vernacular Schools in the Punjab who have obtained employment during 1878-79.

DISTRICT.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Educational Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Civil Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in other Departments.	Total.	Average salary. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	7	2	4	13	9	10	8
Gurgáon	14	5	.....	19	10	...	10
Karnál	2	.....	1	3	10	...	...
Hissár	1	2	2	5	9	9	7
Rohtak	3	9	2	14	8	9	10
Sirsa	4	2	1	7	8	6	1
Umballa	4	4	1	9	10	1	...
Ludhiana	5	21	23	49	9	14	...
Simla	.....	1	2	3	11	10	8
Jullundur	13	4	.....	17	6	5	8
Hoshiárpur	14	2	14	30	6	14	5
Kángra	.....	2	.....	2	8	8	...
Amritsar	5	2	5	12	10	8	...
Gurdáspur	3	2	13	18	6	...	...
Siálkot	1	1	4	6	7	2	8
Lahore	2	1	8	11	16	2	10
Gujránwála		1	7	9	7	7	1
Ferozepore	1	1	.....	2	6	8	...
Rawalpindi	8	4	6	18	7	15	1
Jhelum	8	6	9	23	7	7	2
Gujrát	2	1	1	4	8	4	...
Shahpur	2	4	3	9	13	...	...
Pesháwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Hazára	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Kohát	.....	2	2	4	11	...	...
Mooltan*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Jhang	2	13	.....	15	10	...	...
Montgomery	2	2	3	7	6	4	3
Muzaffargarh	.....	14	.....	14	5	8	...
Dera Ismáil Khán	4	7	5	16	9	...	...
Dera Gházi Khán	6	.....	2	8	8	...	...
Banná	2	3	1	6	8	8	...
	116	118	119	353	8	1	2

* Information not received.

Return of Students who have passed the Normal School Examination held in June 1878 *and gained Certificates of qualification.*

No.	Names of passed candidates.	When and where examined.	Where educated.	Grade of certificate gained.
	DELHI NORMAL SCHOOL.			
1	Hukm Chand ...	In June 1878 at Delhi.	Delhi Normal School.	1st grade.
2	Rahim Bakhsh ..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	4th Do.
3	Rámji Lál .	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Kedar Náth ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Chetanji Lál ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Mitr Sain ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
7	Mannu Lál ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
8	Chimman Lál ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Nihal Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
10	Hakim 'Alí ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Abdul Razzaq ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Mohan Lál ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
	LAHORE NORMAL SCHOOL.			
1	Muhammad Munír ...	In June 1878 at Lahore.	Lahore Normal School.	2nd grade.
2	Daulat Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
3	Ján Muhammad ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Muhammad Dín ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Sant Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Mangal Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
7	Mai Dás ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	4th grade.
8	Buta Mal ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Shibdit Rám	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Abdul Nabí ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Hari Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Kishan Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Muhammad Hasham ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
14	Gangá Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Abdul Rahmán ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Abdul Karím ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Kapur Chand ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18	Ramji Mal ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
19	Gokal Chand ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Mehar Chand ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
21	Pír Bakhsh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Gandá Mal ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
23	Alla Jawaiyá ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Maiyá Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Sita Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
26	Pirbhu Dayal ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
27	Allah Bakhsh ..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
28	Motí Rám ..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
29	Raja Rám ..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
30	Abdul Haq ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
31	Shigaf 'Alí ..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
32	Amrit Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
33	Burá Rám ..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
	RAWALPINDI NORMAL SCHOOL.			
1	Nanak Chand ...	In June 1878 at R. Pindi	R. Pindi Normal School.	2nd grade.
2	Nawáb Khán ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Sulakhan Mal ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
4	Sewá Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
5	Parma Nand ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	4th grade.
6	Murád 'Alí ..	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Suraj Bhán .	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Sundar Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Shams-ud-din ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ganda Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Hari Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Gurditta Mal ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*
13	Ibráhim Khalíl ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Rádhá Kishan ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.*

Have been allowed certificates by grace.

Return of Private Endowments, Donations and Subscriptions, from which aid was received by the Department during 1878-79.

District.	Name of Donor.	Description.	Annual value.			For what period to continue.	For what purpose.
Delhi ...	Nawáb Fazl Ali Khan I'tma-ud-dowalá, of Lucknow. ...	Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,73,600	7,43[illegible]	15	6	Permanent ...	For extention of education in Delhi.
	Lálá Rammí Mal ...	Cash	600	0	0	To end of January 1879—from 1st February 1879 to end of January 1884 will give Rs. 240 p. a.	For the maintenance of the Anglo-Sanskrit school, Delhi.
	Rai Mahesh Dás ...	Do. ...	100	0	0	31st January 1879 ...	Do. do. do.
	Lálá Ram Kishan ...	Do. ...	[illegible]00	0	0	To end of January 1884 ...	Do. do. do.
	Lálá Narayan Dás ...	Do. ...	120	0	0	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do.
	Munshi Makhan Lál ...	Do. ...	100	0	0	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do.
	8 Residents of Delhi ...	Do. ...	272	0	0	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do.
	6 Do. do. ...	Do. ...	204	6	8	At will of the donors ...	Do. do. do.
Hissár ...	168 Residents of Hissár District ...	Do. ...	150	0	0	Do. do. ...	For fees and scholarships to indigent boys.
Sirsá ...	Residents of the District ...	Do. ...	71	8	6	Do. do. ...	For erection of a School house at Mangála.
Umballa ...	19 Residents of the District ...	Do. ...	137	12	0	Do. do. ...	Maintenance of the Rupar aided school.
	7 Do. do. ...	Do. ...	24	0	0	Do. do. ...	Pay of the District Inspector's Office establishment.
Ludhiána ...	Sardár Badan Singh Rais Malaudh ...	Do. ...	120	0	0	Do. do. ...	Pay of Assistant Teacher of the Malaudh school.
Simla ...	12 Residents of Simla ...	Do. ...	266	14	0	Do. do. ...	Maintenance of the Kasauli school.
Hoshiarpur ...	104 Members of Local Committee ...	Do. ...	209	12	9	Do. do. ...	For fees, prizes, sweetmeats, &c., to poor boys of the schools in this district.
Jullundur ...	Members of Local Committee ...	Do. ...	53	11	0	Do. do. ...	For do. do. do.
	Do. do. ...	Annual ...	48	10	0	Do. do. ...	
	Do. do. ...	1 clock ...	9	4	0	Do. do. ...	
Kángra ...	His Highness the Rája of Mandi ...	Cash ...	536	15	10	Do. do. ...	For Palampur school.
	3 English Residents of Holta ...	Do. ...	115	2	3	Do. do. ...	Ditto do.
	Mr. Shaw ...	Do. ...	180	0	0	Do. do. ...	For Kanyara do.
	Residents of the District ...	Do. ...	151	7	9	Do. do. ...	Maintenance of primary schools.
Gurdaspur ...	Sardár Jamiat Rai, Rais Mala ...	Do. ...	24	0	0	Do. do. ...	Do. of Hindí Teacher of the Mala school.
Sialkot ...	Zemindars of the District ...	Do. ...	109	0	1	Do. do. ...	For primary schools.
Gujránwála ...	6 Christian Residents of Gujránwála ...	Do. ...	240	0	0	Do. do. ...	For English female schools.
Shahpur ...	Residents of the District ...	Do. ...	134	8	0	Do. do. ...	Pay of Teacher of the Shahpur Cantonment school.
Jhang ...	40 Residents of tahsíl Jhang ...	Do. ...	480	0	0	Do. do. ...	For Anglo-Vernacular school, Mughiana.
	20 Do. do. Shorkot ...	Do. ...	276	0	0	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do. Shorkot.
	79 Do. do. Chiniot ...	Do. ...	246	0	0	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do. Chiniot.
Montgomery ...	219 Officials and other residents of the District,	Do. ...	307	15	6	Do. do. ...	Do. English school, Montgomery.

Distribution of Expenditure on Educational under the three main heads "Direction," "Inspection," and "Instruction," for 1878-79.

Heads of Expenditure.	From Provincial Services.	From Local Funds.
Direction	* 91,783 3 ...	....
Inspection	1,28,736 7 ...	3,614 14 ...
Instruction	† 4,70,533 7 ...	† 6,74,478 5 ...

* Includes Rs. 46,184-6-0 on account of the Book Depôt and Rs. 3,787-14-0 for the patronage of Literature and other miscellaneous charges ; total Rs. 49,972-4-0 which if deducted reduces the cost of Direction to Rs. 41,810-15-0.

† Exclusive of expenditure on Government Educational Buildings.

Government Colleges, 1878-79.

	General Education.
	Lahore.
Number of Institutions	1
Number on rolls at the close of 1878-79	88
Average daily attendance during 1878-79	84
Total expenditure from { Provincial Services...	54,332
{ Local Funds	6,271

Results of the Normal School Examination held in June 1878.

Name of Normal School.	No. of candidates.	*Number passed.* First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Fourth grade.	Number Passed.	Number failed.
Delhi Normal School	24	1	[illegible]	...	11	12	12
Lahore Normal School...	38	...	6	...	27	33	5
Rawalpindi Normal School	21	...	4	...	10	14	7
Total	83	1	10	...	48	59	24

Comparative Statement of Schools and Scholars in each Circle, 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Name of Circle.	1877-78. Schools.	1877-78. Scholars.	1878-79. Schools.	1878-79. Scholars.
Umballa Circle	517	29,670	521	27,865
Lahore Circle	973	50,623	960	47,007
Rawalpindi Circle	302	20,784	288	19,587
Mooltan Circle	236	14,332	234	12,839
Total ...	2,028	1,15,409	2,006	1,07,298

Statement shewing the Government Scholarships awarded to the College Students during 1878-79.

Names of Scholars.	College at which held.	Class.	Monthly value of scholarship.
Senior Scholarships.			
Sris-Chandra Basu	Lahore.	3rd year.	35
Kedár Náth	Do.	Do.	30
Bhawání Dás	Do.	Do.	26
Srí Rám	Do.	Do.	25
			116
Junior Scholarships. Total Rs. ...			
Miran Baksh	Lahore.	1st year.	15
Jiya Rám	Do.	Do.	14
Jugal Kishór	Do.	Do.	13
Rám Prasád	Do.	Do.	13
J. B. Dales	Do.	Do.	12
Dhrit Rám	Do.	Do.	12
Sundar Singh	Do.	Do.	12
Niáz 'Alí	Do.	Do.	11
Sohan Lál	Do.	Do.	11
Shaik Muhammad Ashraf	Do.	Do.	11
Radha Rám	Do.	Do.	10
Rám Ruttan	Do.	Do.	10
Total Rs. ...			144
GRAND TOTAL Rs. ...			260